THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO. | ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1874. | VOLUME VI NUMBER 284

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Constitution and Sun.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, MAY 6, 1874.

ATLANTA BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Candy and Cracker Manufacturer.
G. W. JACK, WHITEHALL STREET.

Wholesale Hardware.
McNAUGHT & SCRUTCHINS, WHITEHALL ST.

Produce and Commission Merchant.
R. J. GRIFFIN, No. 38 DECATUR STREET. Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry and Butter.

Commission Merchants and Grocers.
McDANIEL & GILBRATH, 117 WHITEHALL ST.

Manufacturer of Burial Cases.
A. CARGILE, NO. 9 IVY STREET.

Business University.
B. F. MOORE, PRESIDENT, cor. BROAD and ALA

Liquors, Champagne Cider, &c.
T. F. GRADY, 12 ALABAMA ST., Near the Depot

Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
F. M. RICHARDSON, 83 WHITEHALL STREET.

Clothing.
W. B. LOWE & CO., WHITEHALL STREET.

Merchant Tailoring.
DIKEMAN, No. 4 Peachtree St., Imported goods only.

Family Groceries.
C. R. BRUMBY, 93 WHITEHALL STREET.

Meat Market and Dairy.
H. C. SAWTELL, 108 WHITEHALL STREET.

Jeweler and Agent for Arundel Spectacles
ER LAWSHE, WHITEHALL STREET.

Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.
WALKER & BOYD, NO. 8 Wall St., in Kimball House.

Photographs.
SMITH & MOTES, 33 WHITEHALL STREET.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
W. G. KNOX, NO. 30 WHITEHALL STREET.

Dry Goods and Carpets.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO., 66 and 68 Whitehall street.

Oils and Fine Groceries.
JNO. T. HAGAN & CO., 114 WHITEHALL STREET.

Carriage Manufactory.
J. J. FORD, CORNER PRYOR and LINE STREETS.

Dye House.
JAMES LOCHREY, Hunter Street.

Restaurant.
THOMPSON'S, JAMES BANK BLOCK.

GENERAL STATE NEWS.

LOUISVILLE.

There is considerable complaint about the condition of the roads in Jefferson county. Some of them are almost impassable.——A gentleman of Jefferson county recently drove his mare from Bartow to Louisville, a distance of ten and a half miles, in thirty minutes. This is pretty good for a rough road.——Only a few celebrated memorial day in Louisville. There was no speaking.——A desperate negro named Peter Jackson, shot and instantly killed a colored man named Moses Byne, last Saturday. The shooting was entirely without provocation. Jackson escaped.—*News and Farmer.*

GRIFFIN.

The down freight train from Atlanta on Saturday night, ran over a young lady in Jonesboro, and inflicted a serious, if not fatal wound in the head. The latest accounts were that she was dying.——The anniversary of the Griffin Fire Department was celebrated in style. The procession was long and imposing, and the streets were filled with crowds of spectators. A beautiful address was delivered by Walter C. Beeks, Esq *News.*

MACON.

A party of Columbus gentlemen who had been to the Augusta races reached Macon on Saturday. They had walked all the way, having bet on the wrong nag. They finally succeeded in getting transportation back from Macon to Columbus on credit.—*Star.*

DARIEN.

The Planing Machines of Mr. W. H. Anderson, together with a lot of lumber and new machinery just purchased, was consumed by fire on Tuesday night last. The cause of the fire was the result of carelessness on the part of the watchman, who was in the employ of the proprietor. The watchman, on discovering the fire, and being fearful of the consequences of his negligence, fled from the scene in great haste, and has probably not been heard of since. Mr. Anderson's loss is estimated at $3,000. McCullough also lost about $3,000, and other parties lost near $1,000.—*Timber Gazette.*

DEATHS.

L. C. Graddy, Esq., of Griffin, died at his residence, on Friday afternoon, after a protracted illness.

Presidential Outgivings.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A dispatch from Washington says allusion has been made to President Grant about a compromise finance measure that would be acceptable to both sides, the President replied that he did not know what force was intended to apply to term compromise unless it was an agreement to carry out the pledges of the country. That might be considered a compromise by those who originally defeated every proposition offered during the discussion in Congress, and by so agreeing have reason to believe such legislation would meet with their approval.

It has been said that he promised in his last annual message to heartily support any measure Congress might decide upon. He did not intend any such construction to be put on his language. If he had not made himself understood, the more recent message would clear up anything like ambiguity. One thing he did endeavor to make plain during his administration. He was for carrying out the solemn pledges of the Government at the earliest day possible and a specie basis. The establishment of currency on gold and silver had been uppermost in his mind whenever he sent to Congress his annual message. He had not said what kind of a bill he would approve. It was his earnest hope that Congress would dispose of the question.

The redistribution of $25,000,000 of banking currency with the $5,000,000 of notes belonging to broken banks in liquidation in the South and West ought to furnish for the present all that was asked for, and he had been assured, since the veto of the finance bill that, that the New England banks were anxious to reduce their circulation, inasmuch as the bonds now held for circulation would be released and furnish them with larger currency capital than they now have. While our securities were worth in legal tenders sixteen cents above par, and national banking notes were bound to be secured under the existing law at so much sacrifice of banking capital, he did not wonder that New England banks were anxious to cancel their notes and get their bonds. In fact this suggestion came to his notice early last fall, during the stringency in the money market and he thought it worth calling the attention of Congress to in his last message. Since then he had heard nothing to change his opinion on this point.

The weather in the Holy Land has this spring been unprecedentedly severe, the various roads to Jerusalem being blocked with snow. Notwithstanding this, a vast number of Greek and American pilgrims, besides many English and American tourists are now in Jerusalem. It is said a famine threatens the residents of the Holy City, and Sir Moses Montefiore, of London, has been appealed to for aid.

BROOKS-BAXTER WAR.

ARREST OF THE SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

A MILITARY VISIT TO THE STATE AUDITOR.

A MIDNIGHT ARREST.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE AGAIN SEIZED.

A PRETTY RADICAL PICTURE.

[By telegraph to The Constitution]

LITTLE ROCK, May 5.—A special says: After the arrest of Judges Bennett and Searl by the Baxterites, they were taken across the river in a skiff, and then to St. John's College, at the outskirts of the city. They spent the night there, and yesterday morning were put on horses and, in charge of a band of cavalry, were taken into the country, and will probably be kept in the woods.

On the heels of this event, at five o'clock yesterday morning, State Auditor Wheeler was awakened by knocking at the doors of his residence. He jumped out of bed and went down stairs, where he saw a hack at the door. The driver said that General McCarny wanted to see him. Wheeler, not thinking of capture, said: "Ask him to come in." McCarny answered back for him to come out. He went out, and some men, who had been stationed with guns on the other three sides of the house, rushed up and put him, by force, into the carriage. He was driven down to the Anthony House. They there took him to Baxter's room, woke Baxter up, and McCarny said: "I beg your pardon for acting without orders, but I thought it my duty to capture Wheeler, bring him to you, and make him acknowledge you as Governor. I will do the same with State Treasurer Page and Brooks, if you say so." Baxter gave orders to release him, (Wheeler,) much to McCarny's discomfiture. There is some talk of moving his government to Arkadelphia and making that his Capitol.

A son of Judge Bennett received a letter last evening from his father saying: I suppose you know Judge Searle and I were arrested at Argenta last night. We are well treated and in no bodily danger. Don't know when we will be released.

The letter was received through General Blacker, of Baxter's forces.

Baxter has again practically seized the telegraph office. There are guards posted about one hundred yards away, and they allow no one to enter.

THE FLOOD.

HARROWING DETAILS OF DISASTER AND WANT.

TWENTY MILES FROM DRY LAND.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—There is no abatement of the flood. Edgar Frazier, manager of the Bell river plantation, in Assumption Parish, says in this section of the parish there is a population of about 1,000 white and black, who are destitute of the first necessaries of life, and living on rafts and housetops with no transportation of any kind, and the nearest land is twenty miles distant. All their cattle and horses are drowned, and the water is still rising about six inches in twenty-four hours. Mrs. S. A. Briggs, writing from a Hespena plantation, in Madison Parish, says: Permit me to call your attention to the sufferings of freedmen on my plantation, 110 in number. We are submerged, the merchants not extending credit, provisions exhausted, and stock destroyed. Women and children come to me and I am without means with which to help them or myself.

OVER THE CABLE.

THE SITUATION OF THE CARLISTS.

CZAR AND KAISER.

FIFTY THOUSAND MEN ON A STIKE.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

MADRID, May 5.—The main body of the Carlists is at Ripoll under Prince Alphonse. Don Carlos is at Durango. Marshal Serrano is expected at Madrid on Saturday next.

The inhabitants of Bilbao were without bread during the last week of the siege.

The republican troops have been victorious in several skirmishes in Andalusia, Valencia and Newcastle.

BERLIN, May 5.—The Czar received visits to-day from General Von Moltke and Manteufel. Prince Gortschakoff held a Conference with Prince Bismarck.

The betrothal of the Russian Grand Duke Vladimir and Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg was promulgated yesterday.

LONDON, May 5.—There is a great strike at the Durham Collieries. Fifty thousand men out of employment.

Financial and Commercial

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Cotton quiet; sales 176 bales; uplands 17 3-4; Orleans 18 1-8.

Cotton sales for future delivery opened as follows: May, 17 3-16a17 5-16; June, 17 9-19a17 16-32; July, 17 31-32a18; August, 18 7-32; September 18; November 17 9-16; December 17 1-2.

Flour firm. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn firm. Pork firm at $16 90a17. Lard heavy; steam 10 5-8. Turpentine quiet at 40a41. Rosin $2 75 for strained. Freights steady.

Stocks active and feverish. Money 3. Gold 13¼. Exchange—long $4 88; short $4 91. Governments active but a little off. State bonds quiet and nominal.

Arrived—Queen of Liverpool, City of Brussels.

Arrived out—Halvard, Rica, Emily, Lowther, Fredar, Mary Wiggins, Kate Throsp.

LONDON, May 5.—Consols 92 7-8a93. Erie 31 1-2.

Weather fair.

PARIS, May 5.—Rentes 59f 72½c

LIVERPOOL, May 5, noon—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 10,000 bales, including, 2,000 for speculation and export; uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in June or July 8 3-8; do. nothing below low middlings, shipped in April 8 7-16.

2:00 P. M.—sales of uplands nothing below good ordinary, deliverable May, 8 1-4; sales of Orleans, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in June or July, 8 1-2.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 33s 3da33 6d. Beef 91s. Lard 48s.

3:00 P. M.—Cotton—sales of uplands nothing below low middlings, shipped May or June 8 1-2; do. deliverable in July or August 8 1-2; sales of Orleans, nothing below low middlings, deliverable in June or July 8 9-16; sales include 6,200 American.

ALEXIS' AMERICAN ADMIRERS.

How the American Love Letters of the Grand Duke Alexis Came Near Being Published in Belgium.

What a Row It Would Have Kicked Up.

[from the Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise.]

We do not know that the following story in relation to the Grand Duke Alexis and his late tour in the United States has ever been published. It was related by the Grand Duke himself while in Japan, to a gentleman whose name, were it mentioned, would be familiar to the most of our readers.

No sooner had the Grand Duke landed in the United States than he was flooded with all sorts of letters from all sorts of people on all sorts of subjects. Embraced in the epistolary hurricane were hundreds, perhaps thousands, of letters from females—many the inspiration of impertinence and dishonesty, and the many more the prompting of

FLAGRANT AND CRIMINAL IMMODESTY.

All classes seemed to participate in this folly—women without reputation and with nothing to lose, as well as ladies of wealth and respectability, prepared to sacrifice everything. Many of those letters were glanced over merely and destroyed; but a large number were, with pardonable vanity in the young Grand Duke, retained for future examination after he had finished his travels. These letters, embraced in no less than five packages, were entrusted to an orderly for conveyance to St. Petersburg, while the Grand Duke continued his journey westward. In due time Alexis received a letter from his august father, announcing among other matters, that four sealed packages had been received from him, but the messenger was missing. Alexis at once surmised that one of the packages had been stolen by the orderly, whose purpose was to make them public. Unwilling to have

THE REPUTATION OF MANY LADIES

of respectability thus compromised through his carelessness, Alexis promptly telegraphed to the Emperor to arrest the orderly at any cost and seize the missing letters. All the police appliances of the Russian Empire were at once invoked, but the orderly could not be found within the vast domains of the Czar. He was at length discovered in a town in Belgium, where he was serenely engaged in making up the letters in an attractive volume of 300 or 400 pages, and the book was on the point of being issued, for the fellow had made good use of his time. No time was to be lost. But what was to be done? Russia had no extradition treaty with Belgium, and the Belgian authorities, although willing to accommodate the Czar, did not see how the publication could be suppressed. Exasperated at this state of affairs, the Czar

THREATENED TO INVADE BELGIUM

at once with a powerful army, utterly reckless of the peace of Europe, unless the culprit was surrendered. Alarmed at this extraordinary treat, the Belgian King set about finding some pretext upon which the orderly might be arrested. It was finally ascertained that he was printing his book without the usual license, and he was promptly taken in custody. With his unfinished volume and stolen letters he was hurried across the Belgian line into Prussia, where the agents of the Russian government were ready to receive him. He was soon in St. Petersburg, and in twenty-four hours after was on his way to Siberia, under the sentence of a

LIFE SERVITUDE IN THE MINES.

The next letter from the Emperor informed Alexis that his missing letters, partially printed, had been recovered, and the young gentleman was admonished to be a little more careful of his love missives in the future. Had these letters been published, a profound flutter would have been created among the fairest if not the best of the great cities of the East, and volume would have met, of course, with a prodigious sale. The erring ones will appreciate their narrow escape when they learn that they were saved through the menace of a general European war, and the lesson should serve them through life.

An Unhappy Child.

She is the most discontented, unhappy little monkey that ever lived. She finds something to cry about twenty times a day. Yesterday I saw her sitting on a box in the back yard, a small monument of despair. The tears were running slowly down her cheeks, and old Carlo, the Newfoundland dog, all decked in rags and strings, stood wagging his tail and watching her sympathetically. I took her up in my arms and asked her what she was crying about.

"O, many sings," she said.

"What things, darling?"

"O, everysings is wrong—everysings in dis world. I wish you hadn't borned me."

"Tell mamma what is wrong now."

"Well, den, old Tarlo's tail drowed out behind, when I wanted it to drow out 'tween his shoulders, tos why for a pummel so's I tould ride on his back and have somesing to hold on to."—*San Francisco Letter.*

MARKET REPORTS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Corn—white 1 05.
Hams—sugar-cured 14a15.
Wheat—white $1 40a1 60; amber $1 40a1 55; red $1 25a1 50.
Wheat Bran $1 20a1 25.
Oats—mixed 75.
Rye—$1 25a1 30.
Barley seed—None in market.
Corn meal $1 05.
Grits $6 per barrel.
Flour—Super $6 00a7 00; extra $7 00a8 00; family 8 00a8 75; extra family 9 00a9 75; fancy 10 00a10 75.
Coal—car, 25a40.
Lime—40a50.
Cement—$3 25a3 50.
Bacon—Clear sides 11 1-4; clear rib 11; shoulders 8 3-4a9. Cumberland sides 10a10½.
Bulk—Clear sides 10 1-4a10 1-2; clear rib sides 10 1-4; shoulders 7 3-4.
Lard—Kegs 12½; cans 12½; tierces 11a11½; buckets 12½.
Sheeting, etc—4-4 brown sheeting 11; 7-8 brown shirting 9 1-2; 3-4 brown shirting 7 1 2
Cotton yarn $1 40.
Coffee—Rio 25 1-2a27 1-2c; LaGuyra none Java 35a37½c.
Sugar—A 11; white, extra C 10½; yellow C 9 3-4a10 1-4; Demerara 11a11 1-2.
Candles—17 1-2 per lb.
Hogs—6 cents gross.
Beef Cattle—3 1 2a5
Nails $5.
Soap, per box, $3 75a4 40.
Field peas $1 25.
Molasses—barrels 37; tierces 35; hogsheads 33.
Hay—Timothy 1 40a1 50; clover 1 15a1 25; millet $1 25a1 50; Tennessee $1a1 20.
Potatoes—$1 00a$2 00 per barrel.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at 1 10; selling at 1 12. Silver, buying at 1 05; selling at 1 08

Exchange—Buying at par; selling at 1-4 premium. Bonds and stocks—Georgia 6s 70a75; 7s 84a87; 8s 93a$1. Atlanta city bonds—7s 71a78; 8s 80a83. Augusta 80a83; Georgia Railroad stock, 91a93; Georgia Railroad bonds 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 74a78. Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 90a92. Central Railroad stock 77a80. Rome city 7s 58a62; Savannah 80.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

PRINTS—Wamsutta 7½; Bedford, 8; Amoskeag, 7½; Green stripes 11 cents. All standard brands 9 1-2c. Garner 8½.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 11; 7-8 9 1-2c; yarns $1 40; sewing and knitting thread 60c.

Sheeting, etc.—Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirtings 7 1-2 per yard; 7-8 shirtings 9 1-2 per yard; 4-4 sheetings 11 per yard; 7-8 drill 11 1-2 per yard. Alabama and Georgia and Monitour goods are a 1-2 cent under the above quotations. Macon Shirting, 7-8, 9c; 4-4, 10 1-2c.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans 75a85; refined syrups 45a75; Sugar House molasses 50a75 cents in barrels.

NAILS—We quote at $5 for 10ds, and 25c. additional for diminishing grades.

SALT—We quote Virginia $2; Liverpool $2 per sack.

FISH—We quote as follows: Half barrels, Nos. 1 and 2, $8 75, $7 75; in kits Nos 1 and 2 $1 75. No No. 3 in market.

PEPPER—We quote at 28a30.

SPICE—We quote at 18a20.

GINGER—We quote at 16a17.

CRACKERS—5½a12.

SODA—We quote firm; kegs 7½; boxes 9.

RICE—We quote at 9½a10; inferior 8a9.

TEAS—We quote Imperial at $1a1 50; Young Hyson $1 15a1 50; Black 75a$1 25; Gunpowder $1a1 50.

POWDER—Du Pont & Hazard's $7 50; Sycamore Mills $7 50; blasting $5 25; fuse per one hundred feet 65.

SHOT—We quote patent $2 75a2 80; buck $3 15a3 25.

LIQUORS—We quote common rectified whisky per gallon $1; Robertson county $1 25a3; Bourbon $1 25a5 50; corn whisky $1 50a1 75.

BROOMS—We quote at $2 50a4 50 per dozen.

SOAP—We quote at 5a8c per pound, or $3 a4 50 per box.

VINEGAR—Atlanta made commercial 28a35c; fancy 50a75.

PEAS—Stock $1 10a1 25; white $1 50 per bushel.

BEANS—White $2a2 25 per bushel.

Atlanta Produce Market.

DRIED FRUIT—Rough peaches 6a8; peeled nominal at 12 1-2a18.

POTATOES—Sweet $1 10a$1 25 per bushel. Irish $1 00a$2 00 per barrel; seed $5a$5 50.

FEATHERS—We quote at 75 for prime selections; mixed 60a65.

BEESWAX—25ca26c.

RAGS—Mixed 2 1-2c; cotton 3c.

POULTRY—We quote chickens at 27; good hens 28a30.

EGGS—17 1-2a18 cents.

BUTTER—We quote good country at 25a30c; Tennessee 25a30.

ONIONS—We quote $3 50a3 00 per bushel.

WOOL—Washed 35a40c; unwashed 25.

TALLOW 7ca8c.

DRY HIDES—12 1-2a15.

Sundries.

SEEDS—Clover $8 00; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 50a4; blue grass $2 50; herd's grass $2 50 Hungarian millet $3.

COTTON YARNS—We quote at $1 40 per bunch all numbers.

CANDIES—We quote stick candy 14½a16; common fancy 17a25.

TOBACCO—Common sound 43a45; low medium 47a50; medium 52a55; fine 60a70; extra fine 80a$1; Spencer's Calhoun $1 1..; Princess twist 85; Brown's Log Cabin $1 00

LEATHER—Sole, hemlock good damaged 25 1-2a28; good 29a33. White oak 40a50 Black upper 40a55.

IRON—Bar iron $4 25 two horse tyer, axes $13 50a14; steel 20a22; shovels, Ames' $15; horse and mule shoes -2a8 1-2; horse shoe nails 20a30.

OIL—Kerosene 28.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTPONEMENT.

Knights of Pythias Picnic

HAS BEEN POSTPONED, as the platform at Icevilie is covered with water. The Picnic will come off in a few days and due notice will be given. Tickets good for next time.
may5–d1t COMMITTEE

Georgia National Bank, OF ATLANTA, Capital, : : $100,000,

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE, GOLD AND Silver, makes Collections, and transacts a general Banking business. I. A. LAPHAM, President. E. L. JONES, Cashier. may5–d1mo

TEMPERANCE RALLY!

THERE WILL BE A

FREE TEMPERANCE LECTURE

AT LOYD STREET CHURCH, ON WEDNESDAY Night, May 6th, at 8 o'clock, to be delivered by T. G. BISWALD, Esq., entitled

"The Effect of Our Existence."

The public are cordially invited, especially "the Cold Water Templars," and all friends of temperance.

SEATS FREE.
may5–d2t

IMPORTED GOODS.

JERRY LYNCH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 8 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

I HAVE the largest stock of goods in the city, directly imported from London. Give me a call. Wedding Suits, Business Suits, in fact, any kind of a suit gotten up in style and warranted to fit. The material will be the best the world affords.
apri2–deodtf

Hibernian Picnic!

The HIBERNIAN SOCIETY will give their

EIGHTH ANNUAL PICNIC, AT ICEVILLE, ON Thursday, May 7th, 1874.

The train will follow the regular 8½ Passenger and return at 1 o'clock.

Tickets, for the round trip, Fifty Cents; children and servants half price. may5–d3t

ALL PERSONS HAVING ACCOUNTS AGAINST

The Young Men's Library Association,

will please present them to the Librarian by Thursday next, the 7th instant. LOUIS GHOLSTIN,

Chairman Finance Committee Y. M. L. A.
may5–d3t

TEXAS LAND AGENCY!

HAVING spent part of the last three years in Texas, and having been repeatedly solicited by parties owning and controlling large tracts of land in that State, I have determined, after thorough investigating the whole subject matter, to open a LAND AGENCY at some eligible point in the

LONE STAR STATE

at an early date. With seven years' experience in the REAL ESTATE BUSINESS in all of its details in Georgia, the business will not be new. Parties owning or controlling lands in Texas can for the present address me at Rome, Ga. My personal ... myself ... opose to give our attention exclusively to the business in all of its details. Bring and conduct suits of ejectment, re establish titles, sell and convey lands and pay taxes. Best of references given. Correspondence earnestly solicited. Address JOHN T. BURNS & CO., Rome, Ga.
feb7–dtf JOHN T. BURNS.

Business Directory of other Cities.

ATHENS, GA.

SUMMEY & NEWTON, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware, Agricultural Implements ...

CHILDS, NICKERSON & CO., Dealers in Hardware, Iron, Nails, Mill Findings, Agricultural Implements, Chicago Scale Pumps, etc.

DEUPREE'S OPERA HOUSE, complete in all its appointments; seating capacity 800 persons. Apply to LUCKY & YANCEY

GORDON PRESS WANTED.

ANY one having a good second-hand quarto (or medium Gordon Job Press, in perfect order, can find a purchaser by addressing,
TIMES AND PLANTER, Sparta, Georgia.
may2–d4t

For Sale.

FOUR Hydraulic (4) Presses, one (1) Hydraulic Pump, one (1) pair of Rollers, five Heaters, Thirty horse-power Engine and Boiler. (All machinery Callahan make.)
Address JAS. T. BARTON, No. 210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
may2–dim

Genuine Bock Beer.

IF you want a glass of the best Cincinnati Bock Beer, call at the Reading Room No. 27 Marietta street, and you can get it. may2 d3t

Surveyor's Instruments for Sale.

A TRANSIT and LEVEL—good as new—used only three months large and of the best make. Particularly suited to Civil Engineering. Will be sold much less than cost
Address N. L. ANGIER, Atlanta, Georgia
may3—d1w

JUST ARRIVED.

KID GLOVES 50c, 4-4 Bleaching 10 to 12½c, new style Prints, best 10c. Beautiful Dress Goods, Linen Lawn, Victory Lawn. Ladies Gaiters $1 50 to $3 25 Misses and Childrens' Shoes, Mens' Calf, Prince Albert Shoes. Ladies' and Mens' Hats, very low. KISER & WATSON. 77 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga
may3—d1w

A Partner Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN possessing a flourishing business, established for years, desires to dispose of a half interest. The business is one of the most remunerative and promising in the city. The reasons for disposing of the half interest are entirely disconnected from the business, and will be satisfactorily explained to any one wishing to purchase. $6,000 is the price asked. Address "X Y." Constitution Office.
apr26–d1w&w1t

House and Lot for Sale,

ON RAWSON STREET, OPPOSITE COLONEL Luther J. Glenn's. I want to sell the above property, but would exchange it for IMPROVED COUNTRY PROPERTY near Atlanta.
Apply to JNO. T. HAGAN, 91 Whitehall Street
mar25—dtf

Wanted to Rent.

A COTTAGE of five or six rooms in a good neighborhood. Will make a permanent tenant.
Address, P. O. BOX 281.
b5–dtf

TO RENT,

A HOUSE, CONVENIENT TO BUSINESS, No. 43 Whunter street.
Apply, on the premises, to
mar23—dtf BR. D. O O'KEEFE.

ATLANTA AND Tennessee Market House,

ROSE, JAMISON & CO, BUTCHERS, Dealers in Cattle, Hogs, Butter, Eggs, etc., No. 135 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
O. A. V. ROSE, J. K. JAMISON, W. L. SHOFNER. W. L. SHOFNER & CO., Fayetteville, Tennessee.
apr12–d6m

HAMMETT & HARRIS,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS for Wood, Tabor & Morse and Baxter Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Thrashers, Cotton Gins and Screws, etc., can be found at AIR-LINE HOUSE, Atlanta, Georgia.
Or our office in COVINGTON, GEORGIA.
Send for circular and price list.
mar14—d&wtf

Who Does Not Love Flowers?

ON NEXT WEDNESDAY, May 6th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., we will sell at Auction, at our store room, next door to Post-office, a superb collection of

Greenhouse & Bedding Plants,

consisting, principally, of Fuschias, Heliotropes, Verbenas, Pansies, Begonias, Salvias, Caladiums Orange and Lemon Trees, Cape Jasmines, Callas, Japan Lilies, Dahlias, Tube Roses, &c. Also, some new and rare varieties, Wire and Rustic Baskets, &c.

Let everybody be promptly on hand on Wednesday at 10 o'clock. Such another opportunity will not be offered this season.
E. VAN GOIDTSNOVEN, Horticultural Agent.
may3—d3t

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

WEST END LOT.

I WILL SELL upon the premises, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 6th instant, a beautifully situated Lot, 1..feet front on Gordon street (and Street Railroad running south along Garner street, 50 feet, upon which is a neat cheap TWO-ROOM HOUSE. Lot well inclosed, and lies beautifully, formerly occupied by Julius Glatz. Fine garden, orchard and well of water.

A bargain may be expected. Titles indisputable. Terms cash. Free ride on street cars there and back.
G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Kimball House.
may3—d3t

CASH TRADE.

MY STOCKS OF BULK MEATS, BACON, HAMS, Lard, Corn, Hay, Flour all grades in barrels and sacks, Common Molasses, New Orleans and Florida Syrup, Sugars, Coffees, Rice, Lime, Tobaccos, Feathers, Salt, Oysters, Candies, &c., are large. I offer the best

POSSIBLE INDUCEMENTS — TO — Cash Buyers.

The usual terms to merchants. A. K. SEAGO. Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets.
may5—d6t

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, GEORGIA R. R., AUGUSTA, GA., May 2d, 1874.

GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY.—Stockholders and their families will be passed over the Georgia and Macon and Augusta Railroads to Augusta and return, to attend the Company's Convention, which will meet at Augusta on

Wednesday, May 13th, 1874

The Down Passenger Train from Atlanta to Augusta on Tuesday, May 12th, will carry cars sufficient to accommodate all Stockholders and their families wishing to attend the Convention.

The privilege heretofore granted to Stockholders riding from point to point on the road is abolished, and Conductors are required to collect fare to any other point than Augusta.
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
may5—d4t

GENERAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Cards of six lines or less, under this head, for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

PLASTERING.

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Hunt's store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. apr19–d1y

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc, Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 3 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Georgia.
Repairing done in good style and warranted.
mar18—d1y

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. L. GREESON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for price list. Address G. L. GREESON, Charlotte, N. C.
May 2, 1874—d1y

GENERAL LAND DEALER.

A. M. COCHRAN, General Land Agent and dealer in Real Estate, Gainesville, Ga. Special attention given to the examination and analysis of mineral lands, and the purchase and sale of the same. Office Southeast corner Public Square, Gainesville, Georgia. May 2, 1874—d1y

DENTISTS.

DR S G HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta Georgia, has permanently located at No. 36 Whitehall street, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
apl1–tf

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. apr1–d1y

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, NO. 47 WHITEHALL street, Atlanta, Ga. june1–d1y

BANKS.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.—E. S. Coker, President; W. W. Bell, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit.
Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. First-class and steerage tickets at lowest rates. july4–d1y

JNO. H. JAMES, Banker, James' Block. Interest allowed by agreement on long deposits. june1–d1y

J. CLARENCE SIMMONS, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTING AGENCY, SPARTA, GEORGIA—Does a General Banking Business. Discounts Notes and Bills. Receives Deposits. Buys and Sells Exchange and Makes Collections.
mar3—d6m

LAWYERS.

R. W. H. NEAL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMSON, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of the Augusta and Middle Circuits. apr10—d1y

S. M. WYNN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AUGUSTA, Ga., will practice in the courts of the Augusta Circuit.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. apr4—d1y

L. C. HOYL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Dawson, Ga. apr4—d3m

G. C. TUMLIN. JOHN L. MOON.
TUMLIN & MOON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, office: Up-stairs, Bank Block, Cartersville, Georgia. mar28—d1y

JOHN F. REDDING, Attorney at Law, Barnesville Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care.

A. C. McCALLA, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CONYERS, GEORGIA, will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. mar24—d1y

GEORGE F. PIERCE, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW, Sparta, Georgia. mar22—d6m

E. B. McDANIEL, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Prompt attention given to collections of claims. mar11—d1y

W. J. RAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MADISON, Georgia, practices in the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Special attention given to Collections. mar6—d12m

JOHN T. JORDAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SPARTA, GEORGIA, will practice in the counties of the Northern Circuit, and Washington county of the Middle Circuit. Particular attention given to Collections. mar3—d1y

JOSEPH McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Gordon county, Ga. feb20–1y

H. C. ROBEY, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Warren, Columbia, Richmond, Jefferson, Glascock and Wilkes.
Special attention given to Collections. feb17–d1y

J. A. ANSLEY. WM. A. BYRD.
ANSLEY & BYRD, Attorneys at Law, Americus, Ga., will practice in the Southwestern & Albany Circuits, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States Courts at Savannah.
Will give prompt and assiduous attention to professional business. feb17—3m

W. T. ONEAL, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. will practice in the Augusta, Middle and Northern Circuits.
Special attention given to collections.
feb17–1y

JOSEPH H. SMITH, Attorney at Law.—Will practice in the State Courts in Atlanta Circuit and in the United States District and Circuit Courts for the Northern District of Georgia.
Office No. 19 Whitehall street, up stairs, room No. 4, Atlanta, Ga. feb1–dtf

MILTON A. CANDLER. WM. S. THOMSON.
CANDLER & THOMSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW 16 and 18 Kimball House, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.
feb1–d3m

HAMILTON YANCEY, Attorney at Law, Rome, Georgia, practices in all the Courts. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.
dec6—d6m

L. B. ANDERSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW; Covington, Newton county, Georgia.
mar5—d6m

J. T. SPENCE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JONESBOROUGH, GEORGIA. Will practice in State and Federal Courts mar6—d1y

FRANK P. GRAY, Attorney at Law, Atlanta, Georgia, will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
Office with Gartrell & Stephens, corner Whitehall and Albama streets. aug27—d1y

E. J. KIKER. J. N. KIKER.
KIKER & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CALHOUN, Georgia, (office over Boaz & Brown's store), will practice in all the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit; Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court at Atlanta, Georgia.
sep4— june4—d1y

JASPER N. DORSEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases.
july18–d12m

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections ...
june30–d1y

LLOYD & GOODE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Montezuma, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of the Southwestern Circuit and the Supreme Court and Circuit and District Courts of the United States. june10—d1y

SIMMONS & SIMMONS, Attorneys at Law Thomaston, Georgia. nov10—d12m

FRANK S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Douglass, Fayette, Heard, Meriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15—d1y

J. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apl27–1y

RICHARD LESUEUR. WARREN C. WINSLOW
LESUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in South west Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents.
july21—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Elbert, Glasscock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr13–d1y

McDANIEL & WHITFIELD, Attorneys at Law Griffin, Ga. Will practice in Superior Courts of Flint Circuit, in Supreme Court of Georgia, and in United States District Court at Atlanta, and elsewhere by special contract. jan22–d1y

S. D. McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, office corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Practices in all the Courts in Atlanta Circuit. june1–d1y

J. C. FAIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CALHOUN, Ga., will practice in all the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit, Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Court, at Atlanta, Ga. june4–d1y

W. M. RAMKIN, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office—Front room over Boaz & Barrett's Store. may26–d1y

W. W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Oake Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to F. W. Prinser.
may 22–1y

DAILY CONSTITUTION

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

HEREAFTER OUR RATES OF ADVERTISING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

	1 week.	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One Square	$ 3 50	[illegible]	$ 8 00	$ 9 00	$ 17 00	$ 24 00	$ 30 00	$ 80
Two Squares	6 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	32 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	150
Three Squares	9 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	210
Four Squares	11 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	260
Five Squares	13 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	300
Six Squares	14 50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	81 00	105 00	[illegible]	340
Seven Squares	16 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	95 00	110 00	[illegible]	370
Half Column	30 00	[illegible]	70 00	85 00	106 00	200 00	[illegible]	500
One Column	50 00	75 00	90 00	100 00	175 00	260 00	[illegible]	750

A square is ten lines of solid nonpareil, measuring one inch. No advertisement to occupy a less space than one square, and no fractions ... square to be estimated.

Advertisements inserted three times a week, 25 per cent off the regular rates. Every other day, fifty per cent. off—once a week one dollar per square each insertion. Advertisements in special column, 50 cents per line each insertion. Local column, 20 cents per line each insertion. Standing notices in the Local and Business column not less than two weeks, one dollar per square each insertion.

SPECIAL!

We call attention to the following extract of a letter just received:

"O. K. CLOTHING BAZAAR,
No. 500 Market street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1874.

MR. ISAAC H. HAAS:

* * * * * * * * * * *

You are aware that in anticipation of a heavy Spring and Summer Trade, we have manufactured a large stock of Clothing. But in consequence of the snow and hail storms that have prevailed so extensively, the season, now considerably advanced, has been very unfavorable for business, and has affected our sales so seriously that we have determined to mark down on the whole stock in order that we may be able to run it off. We expect you to aid us in this. We therefore ask you to sell your present stock regardless of any profits. Per steamer sailing next Friday, we will ship a large line of goods, and will keep you supplied as far as your needs require.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Yours truly, SCHLOSS & HAAS.

In accordance with the above we have marked down the prices on our Clothing to such figures as will secure its rapid sale. This is certainly the greatest opportunity ever offered.

Call and be Convinced.

O. K. CLOTHING STORE,
O. K. CLOTHING STORE,

3 2 Whitehall street,
Whitehall street.

may3—dtf ISAAC H. HAAS.

STOP, READ, REFLECT AND ACT, BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!

"DR. S. B. COLLINS'

PAINLESS

OPIUM

ANTIDOTE,

Is a perfect and painless cure for THE HABITUAL USE OF OPIUM, in any of its forms, whether as MORPHINE, LAUDANUM, ELIXER, or GUM OPIUM.

It Positively Produces a Permanent Cure

IT is strange yet true, that as a rule it is the brightest intellects, the best members of society that become addicted to this diseased appetite. A habit which makes them slaves, beclouds their minds, ruins their dispositions, and gives them in their more natural moments a hatred of self as well a a feeling that everybody despises them—to such as these that society has no charms. But thanks to the Giver of all good this, morbid, terrible habit, and degraded condition, as well as all of the desire and feeling for opiates in any form is soon removed by this remarkable antidote, entirely so, and the weakened body and mind are invigorated, given renewed health, and love and hope take the place of despondency and doubt. Though you may not be afflicted with the habit of using MORPHINE, LAUDANUM, or other forms of OPIUM, some friend may be, and you know it not, therefore let me ask you, ... so doing you may reap humanity to pass this on ... good. DELAY NOT.

All correspondence strictly confidential. For further particulars, and in sending orders from any of the Southern States, address

B. M. WOOLLEY,
General Agent for the Southern States,
No. 33 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
mar10—deodtf&wlawtf

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of James S. Price, Bankrupt—In bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed assignee of the estate of James S. Price, of Coweta county, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court for said District.
A. H. CALHOUN, Assignee, Newnan, Ga.
apr16—d1aw3w

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

Largest City, County and State Circulation

DEFIES REFUTATION.

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to The Constitution by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we can not undertake either to return or preserve.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENTS:

T. M. ACTON. *J. W. ANDERSON.*

ATLANTA:

Wednesday Morning, May 6, 1874

BREVITIES.

A veteran Granger is the King of Terrors, who bears the scythe.

The lightning struck Butler's house, in Lowell, a few days ago, but not finding the General at home, left in a hurry.

"What kind of sausages is them?" queried an old lady of the young man of literature and peanuts, as he passed through the train selling bananas.

The Boston women's club intends to hold a "dolls' opening" in May, at which the dolls are to be clothed so as to illustrate each member's idea of dress reform.

The Brooklyn Argus seems to be one of the most successful of recent ventures in journalism. It is only seven months old, and it boasts of the largest circulation of any Brooklyn paper.

Mr. Henry McCauley offers to furnish 700 marble head stones for the soldiers' graves at Montgomery, delivered and put up, with the name, company and regiment of the deceased engraved, for the sum of $3,500.

Private advices from St. Petersburg report a complete reconciliation to have taken place between the Czar and the Grand Duke Alexis, who have been long estranged on account of the latter's desire to marry beneath his rank

Fifteen ladies who were arrested in Portland, Oregon, while singing and praying in front of a saloon, were released by the police justice on the ground that they were privileged to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences.

The Pope sent a telegram of congratulation to the wife of Don Carlos on her confinement. He addressed her as "her Majesty," and the Union alludes to this as an act implying a recognition of the legitimacy of Don Carlos as King Charles VI.

Those Arkansas field marshals are displaying strategic ability enough to make Napoleon or Wellington rise from their graves and howl with envy. Imperial Cæsar himself never accomplished a more brilliant ambuscade than that by which the gallant Brooks recently bagged a whole corps of Baxter's army, consisting of ten privates and a major general.

There has been much discussion *pro* and *con*, as to whether Miss Grant would have bridesmaids, and if so who they would be. At last society has arrived at a definite conclusion on the subject, and the following names are mentioned in order: Miss Barnes, Miss Fish, Miss Conkling, Miss Frelinghuysen, Miss Porter, Miss Sherman, Miss Drexel, and Miss Dent. The wedding will take place at 11 A. M in the East Room, May 21. Colonel Fred Grant will officiate as "best man." There will be no groomsmen.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The dreary winter blockade on top of Pike's Peak is over, and one of the men who has been doing duty on that elevated weather post has come down to tell his experience. At times the thermometer was over thirty degrees below zero, the wind blowing so strongly that exposure to it was dangerous, and the snow driving in blinding clouds The Signal service men, in their substantial stone house, with plenty of wood and provisions, were secure from hunger and frost, and came out of their seclusion in good health.

Berlin letter: Whether the crown prince is a model husband or not, we could not wish a prettier picture of a happy royal couple than they presented the week the princess held her bazar. Each day upon entering the room the crown prince walked quietly through the throng of people directly to his wife's table, greeted her first, asked with much interest concerning the day's sales, then placed himself, as I thought, very proudly by the side of the little smiling wife who scarcely reached to his shoulder, and received the salutation of the people. He then went from one table to another buying, laughing, chatting in a refined, gentlemanly and dignified manner, without any approach to the appearance of a tyrannizing husband or a professional gambler.

How General Grant economizes: In 1859 the number of employees of the Federal Government was 44,527. In 1861 the number had risen to 46,049. At the close of the war there were 53,167. In 1867 the figures were 56,118. Two years after General Grant came into office the number of employees had run up to 57,605, and the ranks have swelled every year during his administration, until in 1873, the army of office-holders numbered 80,660.

The growth of Odd Fellowship has been exceedingly rapid. It is only fifty-five years ago that five young men, in Baltimore, laid the foundation of the great and influential organization. The yearly revenue of the Order is $5,500,000; yearly relief, $2,000,000; number of admissions, in 1873, 80,000; number of lodges, 6,149; number of members in good standing, 440,000; assets in hand, about $20,000,000. It is believed that 1,000 lodges will be organized in 1874, and that the admissions will touch the grand figure of 100,000.

The reduction of registered-letter postage from fifteen to eight cents has increased this branch of the postal service over 100 per cent. A large express business is done through the registry business. Nearly every mail from the Pacific coast brings thousands of dollars of gold dust and even bars, shippers having discovered that it is cheaper to pay postage and insurance than to send by express. A redeeming bank in Washington sends and receives in this manner, from five thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of currency a day.

The petroleum market, the world over, is greatly depressed by over-production. The daily average production of the Pennsylvania wells, in March, was 24,269 barrels, and the stock on hand at the end of the month was 2,528,210 barrels, a gain over sales during the month of 245,175 barrels. The price of crude petrolem at the wells sank as low as five cents a gallon. Such prices are ruinous, and the Pennsylvania operators have determined to suspend the opening of new wells for ninety days. Two thousand drillers and derrick-riggers are thus thrown out of employment; but the operators are allowing those people one-half of their pay while the trouble lasts. The best oil men believe that this movement will put the price of crude oil, at the wells, up to four dollars a barrel within thirty days.

The Hampton Roads Commission.

In yesterday's issue we gave a careful summary or condensation of Mr. Hill's paper, omitting no material point; and endeavored to show that Mr. Hill had utterly failed to produce any "unwritten history of the Hampton Roads Commission," for all the facts he stated had been *written* history long before. Mr. Hill, however, so confounded the accounts of *two movements for peace-negotiation* as to leave the impression that there really was but one—the one originating with Mr. Stephens' resolutions in the meeting of the Georgia Delegation. But the latter was, in fact, entirely separate from, and independent of, the Blair-Davis-Lincoln movement resulting in the Hampton Roads conference.

Instead, therefore, of a real contribution to the historical facts concerning the famous Commission, Mr. Hill's article drops to the level of an assault upon, or exposure of, the motives and conduct of leading actors in our Confederate drama at its gloomiest period. As such we shall discuss it.

Viewing from this position the seven columns' essay of Mr. Hill, an opponent would assert with some plausibility that the article had but two great objective points—the crushing overthrow of certain men and corresponding elevation of Mr. Hill. The distinguished contributor to Confederate history, it will unquestionably be said, has already declared himself the savior of Georgia, and now he undertakes to show that he was really the power behind the Confederate throne and would have saved the Confederacy, but for the disastrous intrigues at counter-revolution.

But we are dealing with facts, not men. Mr. Hill proposes to contribute to the truth of history, and it is the province and duty of the press to scan critically the correctness of his statements with a view that truth may really be educed, and not error.

Confederate history is the property of every Southern man, and the heritage of his children. It behooves us all to guard it sacredly from wrongful interpolation. But we confess our embarrassment in discussing a matter that, in its true analysis, partakes so largely of a personal controversy. We shall first eliminate as best we can the historic bearings.

In the first place, the legitimate conclusions from Mr. Hill's narrative and argument tend to establish that the failure of the Hampton Roads Commission was due to the disaffection in Georgia and other States looking to a counter-revolution. This disaffection manifested itself in an organized effort toward a convention of all the States, and in widespread rumors of a movement for separate State negotiation for peace. It was this state of things that probably changed Mr. Lincoln's mind and defeated all hopes of any favorable result from the Hampton Roads Commission. All might have been well, had not, at the critical juncture of Mr. Blair's departure from Richmond, the telegraph brought the news of Governor Brown's proclamation convening the Legislature of Georgia. This, Mr. Hill declares, created consternation and was inexpressibly unfortunate.

We cannot see, either from the message of Lincoln to his Congress or from any published facts and attendant circumstances that Mr. Lincoln ever had any idea of a place-negotiation outside of submission. But if he did, it is difficult to see how the Georgia proclamation produced such a tremendous effect. Mr. Hill is so pronounced upon the disastrous influence of that document, that we have looked it up in an old file of the Atlanta Intelligencer, in order to re-peruse its portentous contents. The following is a verbatim copy:

[COPY]

[*From the Intelligencer of January 28, 1865*]

A PROCLAMATION.

To the officers and members of the General Assembly:

In conformity to the resolutions of the General Assembly, passed at the close of its last session, requesting the Governor to convene the Legislature at such time and place as he may think best, to complete the necessary legislation, which was unfinished at the time of adjournment on the approach of the enemy, I hereby require the officers and members of the General Assembly to convene at the City Hall, in the city of Macon, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 15th day of February next.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, this the 25th day of January, 1865.

[Signed] JOSEPH E. BROWN.

This is certainly a very simple document to produce such a commotion; more especially in view of the facts recited by it. The Legislature adjourned precipitately at the approach of Sherman, but before doing so, passed a resolution directing the Governor to convene them at such time and place as he thought best, to bring up unfinished business; and 'in conformity to" this resolution, the proclamation was issued. Here, then, we have the entire contents of a document creating such consternation.

We are forced to the conclusion that Mr. Hill is mistaken in attributing the failure of the Hampton Roads Commission to the disaffection in Georgia and the influence of an untimely issued proclamation. We shall continue the discussion.

Telegraphic.

A Federal Captain suicides at Yorkville, South Carolina.

Two brothers were fatally shot in Kentucky.

Eighty-three students expelled for hazing.

Boston has had a $145,000 fire.

Congress is discussing increasing the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the over flow of the Mississippi River to $145,000.

Gordon emasculates the Civil Rights bill.

Baltimore voted against extending her limits.

A railroad clerk makes off with a pile.

Gen. Sickles en route home.

There is a brisk contest away down in Maine over the places in the Senate Chamber. Senator Hamlin, who has seen twenty-five years of service in Congress, wishes to be his own successor next March. He has the support of the office-holders, from Speaker Blaine down to the humblest tide-waiter. Blaine supports Hamlin because Hamlin supports Blaine—the Chang and Eng of Maine politics. Their programme is to re-elect Hamlin this year, and then put Blaine in Senator Morrill's place, in case the Speaker fails to secure a lease of the White House. It is a nice slate, but strong elements in the Republican party are at work to break it. The Democrats are united and daily growing stronger, and they may have something to say about the filling of at least one of the Senatorial chairs.

Sunday Issue.

With the enterprise that has ever characterized Griffin's spicy little daily, the News, it printed last Sunday morning an announcement of the sale of an interest in The Constitution. It would not have surprised us if, instead of the same day, they had gotten out the matter a day before we did it ourselves. The statement of facts is substantially correct.

We can assure our friends that their kind words are gratefully appreciated. The proprietors of The Constitution have struggled untiringly to make it a great newspaper, and their ambition has been to bring it up to a standard, worthy of the encouragement and commendation of their journalistic brethren. The additional member of the firm is fully in accord with his co-proprietors, and is a gentleman, whose writings have been long read, for much of the editorial work on The Constitution for a year past has been done by him. We can say sincerely, that we now, as ever, feel the greatest pride in the approbation of the profession. Says the News:

We have information from Atlanta, which we deem entirely reliable, that the proprietors of this journal have sold one-sixth interest in it to Mr. Finch, who has been connected with it for a long while, for eight thousand five hundred dollars, cash, thus fixing the value of that splendid paper at $50,000. This is a pretty large sum for a Georgia newspaper, but under the management of Messrs. W. A. Hemphill & Co. the paper has made grand onward strides, until, with a very large circulation and a prosperous business, they have erected a handsome building for their office and established a fine credit. The Constitution has taken a high rank in Southern journalism, and in common with the press of the country, we heartily rejoice at its prosperity, and sincerely trust that it may be still more successful.

The following figures of the imports and exports of the United States are furnished by the Bureau of Statistics:

	1873.	1872.
Imports	$634,997,362	$677,144,679
Domestic exports (specie value)	606 366.531	541,488.789
Foreign exports	24,968 2.4	25 086 083

After allowing the differences in the manner of keeping accounts, the export trade in the year 1873, actually exceeded the import trade $289,331. In 1872, the balance was against us $108,473,713. The imports at New York for the nine months ending on the first day of April were $285,867,618—a decrease from last year of $33,568,269, although in the imports of the past nine months, are reckoned about $30,000,000 in specie, the greater part of which came from England for the purchase of breadstuffs, while exchange was demoralized during the reign of the panic.

In our batch of Supreme Court Decisions some interesting cases are reported this morning; but, for want of space, the larger part lays over till to-morrow.

Fighting Grammar.

Our brethren of the quill all over the country have been at this business for years, and a right valiant fight they have made. But we did not expect the Georgia school teachers would make war upon old Lindley Murray, and Smith and Brown, and all the hosts of venerated grammarians. Yet, the Association last week pitched in with a vim, and three quite distinguished teachers declared vehemently in favor of abolishing all grammars. We know some little chaps in the schools that would delight to see the grammars all cremated, and for their sake we give our reluctant consent to the sacrifice.—*Macon Star.*

LITTLE ROCK.

Little Rock, May 5.—Gov. Baxter denies that he arrested the Judges, but when St. John's College was searched this morning by a squad of regulars acting as police, an unfinished report of their arrests addressed to Gov. Baxter, was found on a table where it had been left in haste incident to the departure which refutes the statement. Writs of habeas corpus has been issued for the missing Judges, and Baxter, Newton, Churchill, Blocher and Williams are reported to have left town to avoid service.

CONDITION OF THE RIVERS.

Washington, May 5.—The signal offices report that during the past twenty-four hours that the Mississippi river has fallen slightly at St. Paul, risen one inch from La Crosse to Keokuk, two inches at Warsaw, and ten inches at St. Louis, and fallen one inch at Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans—being two feet and once inch at the latter place below the point reached April 15.

The Missouri river has fallen steadily from Omaha to Brunswick, and risen thence to its mouth on an average on six inches.

The Ohio river has fallen from Pittsburg to Louisville, and risen slightly below the latter place, and also shown a tendency to rise at Pittsburg.

The Alleghany river has risen thirteen inches at Freeport.

The Red river has fallen three inches at Shreveport.

The Arkansas river has fallen one foot at Little Rock.

The Cumberland river has fallen twenty inches at Nashville.

The Monongahela river is also reported to be falling at Brownsville.

The rain fall within the water sheds of the several rivers, during the same period, has been as follows: In the Mississippi 5-100 of an inch at St. Louis; in the Ohio 25-100 at Cincinnati, 17-100 at Pittsburg and 1-10 of an inch at Indianapolis; in Tennessee 6-100 at Knoxville; in the Cumberland 1-100 at Nashville. None in those of the Missouri, Arkansas and Red rivers.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, May 5.—Senate discussed the Arkansas question, but no action was taken.

House.—The committee discussed the mouth of the Mississippi without action. It comes up next meeting.

Nomination—Henry A. Thomas, Collector of Customs, Pamlico, N. C.

The House discussed all day the Philadelphia Centennial bill, appropriating $3,000,000, and has a session to-night on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Washington, May 5.—The House Committee on Railways and Canals to-day considered the subject of the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, but came to no conclusion thereon.

The United States steamer Colorado, on her recent trip to Havana and Matanzas, was received with great cordiality and special attention. The officers were courteously entertained in various ways, and the officials of the Island seemed to exert themselves to cultivate good feeling.

Washington, May 5.—The Cabinet session to-day was of short duration. All departments were represented, Sawyer and Cowen appearing for Richardson and Delano. The Arkansas dispute received attention, but no decision has been made, as the attorneys for the Brooks faction have asked for time to fully prepare their argument, to which request the Attorney General has consented. It is now probable that a decision by the President may not be announced until after the Cabinet meeting on Friday next, though it is possible it may be given before that day.

Liverpool, May 5.—The steamer Ohio arrived with a fire in her hold which was thought to be extinguished, is now supposed to be still burning. The hatches were battered down to prevent the draught.

A CHEST OF GOLD.

THE BURIED DOUBLOONS OF MEXICAN BANDITTI FOUND IN A

BEAUTIFUL VALLEY

BY A TEXAN

BAPTIST.

(Letter to the New York Sun.)

Belton, Texas, April 20.

For several years past there has been a strange story published in many of the local papers of the State in regard to buried treasure in this part of the country. About twenty miles above Belton, there is a large spring, whence issues one of the most beautiful streams in the world, which for a distance of twenty miles meanders through a rich and fertile valley, about two miles in width, surrounded by a range of mountains on which there are cedar brakes almost impenetrable to man. This valley is known far and near as Noland's Valley, and is celebrated for its springs of pure water, the fertility of the soil, and its many peculiarly shaped mounds.

ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

an old Mexican greaser named Antonia came into this section of the country, and hired himself as a laborer to a gentleman of the vicinity. He was about fifty years of age, and one of the most eccentric individuals in the country. Every spare moment he could get he was prowling round through mountain and valley, apparently in search of something, but when questioned he gave evasive replies. At that early day this country was but thinly inhabited, and the citizens were troubled very much by horse thieves The Mexican's conduct was so peculiar that the citizens began to look on him with suspicion, thinking he was a spy for some band of thieves, locating the whereabouts of the best horses, and finding gaps through the mountains to pilot the thieves in and out. He was frequently absent a day or two at a time, and when questioned would give very unsatisfactory answers. Suspicion with a Texan amounts to guilt, and a few of the neighbors arrested Antonia for the purpose of compelling him to divulge all he knew about the horse thieves. The party proceeded to administer lynch law. He was

HANGED THREE TIMES,

until life was nearly extinct, but not a word could be forced from him in regard to the horse thieves. When he revived sufficiently he told them the following story:

He said that about twenty years ago he belonged to a band of Mexican robbers, whose retreat was about twenty miles from here, among the mountains on Leon river. One day, while the rest of the band were on an expedition, he and a comrade conceived the bold design of robbing them and hiding the treasure until the robbers were dispersed, when they would return and get the gold. He said there were four cedar boxes, containing $100,000 each, all in Spanish doubloons, which they placed on pack mules and transported to this valley, and buried in four very peculiarly-shaped mounds. His partner had been killed in Mexico at a fandango, and he had been confined in a Mexican prison until this time. He said he had been searching the valley over for the mounds where the

MONEY WAS CONCEALED,

but so many years had elapsed that he could not find the marks he had left to designate the place Very few of the party placed any confidence in his narrative, and after a severe castigation he was allowed to go free, with instructions to leave the country forthwith. He has never been seen or heard of in this part of the country since.

Your correspondent was one of the party who arrested the old Mexican, and was inclined to give some credence to the story, but to turn out and seek for the money among so many mounds with out any knowledge of the exact locality, was like looking for a needle in a hay stack. There are but few here now who ever heard the tale, and the oldest settlers have almost let it slip from their memory.

A day or two ago a citizen of this valley was in need of some clay to daub an old-fashioned stick and earth chimney, and as clay is a very scarce article here, he concluded to open one of the mounds and try the earth for that purpose. He opened a hole about three feet deep, where he found

A STRONG CEDAR BOX,

with iron bands. The bands were almost eaten up with rust and were easily removed by hand. With the sharp point of the pick the box was pressed open, and found to contain 6,250 Spanish doubloons, almost $100,000. He procured a wagon and removed the treasure to Belton and deposited it in the bank of Sinclair & Co. He made no secret of the discovery, and the greatest excitement now prevails. Adventurers are scattered through the valley with spade and pick digging into every mound and turning over every peculiarly shaped rock. The old Mexican's story is revived with a hundred variations. Some of the land owners have stationed sentinels around their premises while the laborers are searching for the hidden treasure.

The lucky finder is a man by the name of Brandon, who had never heard the old Mexican's story. He has a large family, and was already in good circumstances. He is a strict member of the Baptist church, and has already given $10,000 to the church for the purpose of building a large church and school house in his neighborhood.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

Baltimore, May 5.—At a special election to-day the proposition to extend the city limits was rejected by over 500 majority. Only those residing in the belt proposed to be annexed voted on the question.

Fortress Monroe, May 5.—The drawing of the Masonic Relief Association took place this evening. Ticket 77,509, held by J. D. Reid, of Norfolk, drew the capital prize—$25,000. No. 89,649 drew $12 500.

Memphis, May 5.—Chickasaw Jockey Club—second day:

First race—mile and a half for all ages—won by Stampede, Edwin Adams second, Limestone third. Ortolon, Surry, Donnybrook, Chris Doyle, and Capt. Hutchinson, distanced. Otolon was the favorite. Time 2:45½.

Second race—all ages—won by Quartermaster, B. F. Carver second, Emir third, Mary L. fourth. Carver was the favorite. Time 149½, 146½.

Philadelphia, May 5.—Edmund Morris, who for many years was editor and publisher of the Trenton Gazette, died in Burlington, New Jersey, last night.

The Liquor Dealers' Protective Association of this city, has been dissolved and a new organization effected under the name of the Liquor Dealers, Brewers and Bottlers' Association. The new association purposes to erect a hall in this city, and to make war upon all unlicensed houses.

The agents of the American line received a cable dispatch to-day stating that a smouldering fire had occurred among some of the cargo of the ship Ohio, but that it had been extinguished by steam pumps. From the nature of the dispatch, the agents do not think the damage amounted to anything.

London, May 5.—General Sickles, who has been in this city for some time, has left for the United States.

John Jay, American Minister to Austria, is here en route for the United States. He will leave Liverpool for New York on Saturday next.

The Captain of the American line steamship Ohio, which arrived at Queenstown yesterday from Philadelphia, reports that a fire broke out in the hold of his vessel on Thursday last, and the flames were not extinguished before a part of the deck of the steamer and a portion of the cargo were destroyed

The Ohio, after stopping while in Queenstown harbor, proceeded for Liverpool

Savannah, May 5.—Arrived—San Jacinto.

Cleared—W. Yoming, Carle, Geo, Nerda, James Peake, Oracle.

Sailed—C. E. Hillier.

DECISIONS

OF THE

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Delivered in Atlanta, Tuesday, May 4, 1874.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

Virginia J. Sims et al. vs. Charles L. Sims, executor, et al. Equity, from Troup.

WARNER, C. J.

1. This was a bill filed by the complainants against the defendants in the county of Troup, praying for relief and an injunction. It is alleged in complainants' bill that Roberts, against whom the relief is prayed, is of Cobb county, but does not allege that he resides in that county. There is no allegation that Sims, the other defendant, resides in the county of Troup, in which the suit was commenced, or that he is of that county. The only mention made in the complainants' bill as to his residence, is in the prayer for subpoena, in which the complainants pray that said Charles T. Sims, as executor of Wiley H. Sims, "of said county," be required to appear, etc., but whether that refers to Troup county or to Cobb county, is not apparent, as both counties are mentioned in the preceding part of the bill. There was a general demurrer to the bill for want of jurisdiction of the Court in Troup county, which demurrer was sustained, and the complainants excepted. Assuming that the allegations in complainants' bill are sufficient as to the residence of Charles T. Sims, the executor, in Troup county, so as to give to the Superior Court of that county jurisdiction as to him, still, there is no allegation in the bill as to the acts and conduct of Wiley H. Sims, his testator, which would authorize the Court to decree any substantial relief against Charles T. Sims, his executor. The case made by the bill is against Roberts, and the substantial relief prayed, on the allegations contained therein, is against him, who resides in Cobb county, and there was no error in sustaining the demurrer to the jurisdiction of the Superior Court of Troup county as to him, in view of the allegations contained in the complainant's bill.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

B. H. Bigham, for plaintiffs in error.

T. H. Whitaker; Ferrell; Longley & Dozier, for defendants.

T. M. and W. M. Strickland, administrators, vs. J. B. Wynn. Equity, from Heard.

WARNER, C. J.

It appears from the record in this case that Strickland filed a bill against Wynn to enjoin him from interfering with the possession of a lot of land in Heard county. Wynn answered the bill, and in his answer, in the nature of a cross bill, alleged that he had purchased the land from Strickland for $550, paid part of the purchase money, and offered to pay the balance that might be due, and prayed that Strickland might be decreed to make him a deed to the land. Before the trial of the case, Strickland died, and his administrators were made parties. On the trial, there was a good deal of evidence introduced by the respective parties, as to whether there had been a sale of the land, or not, and as to the amount paid for it by the defendant, Wynn, and in what the payments had been made, the defendant contending that he had made payments in lumber, wheat, money, etc., which he sought to prove in part, by the introduction of his book of accounts in evidence. As is usual in such cases, the evidence was conflicting. The jury returned the following verdict: "We the jury find the land for the defendant, J. B. Wynn, and that he pay the plaintiff, Strickland, the balance of the purchase money amounting to $132 86, with interest from the 25th of December, 1868—money to be paid within twenty days from date And in case the money is not paid within the time specified, then the land be sold to the highest bidder, and enough of the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the said amount, and the remainder, if any, to go to the defendant Wynn." The verdict was dated 20th September, 1873. A motion was made for a new trial on the several grounds set forth therein, which was overruled by the Court, and complainants excepted. The principal grounds urged here for a new trial, were that the verdict was contrary to law and the evidence, and because the Court erred in allowing the defendant to be sworn and to testify that the book tendered in evidence was his original book of entry, the complainants objecting because the opposite party was dead, and for newly discovered evidence. The allowing the defendant to state under oath that the book which he proposed to offer in evidence was his original book of entry, was not such testimony, or evidence, in relation to the cause of action in issue or on trial, as is contemplated by the Act of 1866, embodied in the 3,854th section of the Code. It was not the intention of that Act to restrict the admission of evidence, but to enlarge the rule for its admission. It would have been competent for the defendant to have identified his original book of entry by his own oath before the passage of the Act of 1866, as much so, as to prove the service of a notice by his own oath. There was no error in allowing the defendant to identify his original book of entry by his own oath at the trial, notwithstanding the complainant was dead. If the jury believed the evidence offered by the defendant, (and that was a question exclusively for their consideration,) then the verdict is not contrary to law, or the evidence. The newly discovered evidence is only cumulative as to whether there was a contract for the sale of the land by the complainant to the defendant. Besides, only one of the administrators makes oath to the newly discovered evidence, and does not state that he has discovered it since the trial, but states that the evidence has been discovered since the trial of the case, but by whom it is not stated, nor does it appear that the evidence was not known to the complanant's counsel at the trial. Parties are never satisfied with the verdict of the jury when it is against them, and this Court has no power to compel them to be satisfied; but as it is for the public welfare of the State that there should be an end to litigation, when their cases have been passed on by a jury of the country according to law, this Court has the power to compel them, not to be *satisfied* but to *acquiesce* in the verdict and the judgment of the Court thereon, which we now do in this case.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

Speer & Speer, for plaintiffs in error.

Mabry, Toole & Son, for defendant.

Angus Ferguson vs. The New Manchester Manufacturing Co. Assumpsit, from Douglass.

WARNER C. J.

The only question in this case, is whether the Court erred in dismissing the plaintiff's action, on the statement of facts disclosed by the record. It appears therefrom, that the plaintiff filed his declaration in the clerk's office against the defendant, but which was not served so as to give the Superior Court jurisdiction as provided by law, and the case was dismissed for want of jurisdiction Within six months thereafter, the plaintiff renewed his suit, which second suit, was dismissed by the Court, and the plaintiff excepted. This case comes within the principle decided by this Court in Gray, executor, vs. Hodges at the last term (not yet reported) and must control it. The filing the declaration in the clerk's office, when service has been perfected as provided by law, will be considered as the commencement of the suit, but the mere filing of the declaration without more, is not the commencement of a suit without service on a defendant as provided by law, of whom the Court has jurisdiction.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed

R. J. Tuggle, Collier, Mynatt & Collier, for plaintiff in error.

Wm. Ezzard, for defendant.

Thought for a schoolboy's theme—Beauty and bashfulness are often united; yet the loveliest maiden is admired for her cheek.

THE CRIME FIEND.

A NASHVILLE NEGRO TO BE HANGED.

RAPE IN COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE.

SUICIDE OF CAPT. J. CHRISTOPHER.

A DOUBLE MURDER IN KENTUCKY.

COLLEGE STUDENTS EXPELLED FOR HAZING.

A PROSPECTIVE PRIZE FIGHT.

ANOTHER "NICE" YOUNG MAN ABSCONDS.

Nashville, May 5.—The negro Bill Skilly will be hanged next Friday in this city for raping a white woman.

A dispatch from Columbia, Tenn., says a man named Merritt Voorhees outraged the person of a young lady whom he met at the outskirts of that city. The police are pursuing the brute.

Columbia, S. C., May 5.—Capt. John Christopher, commandant of the post at Yorkville, committed suicide this morning by shooting with a pistol. The inquest rendered a verdict as above. The remains are to be sent to Philadelphia for interment.

Cincinnati, May 5.—Two brothers named Walker were shot at Owenton, Owen county, Ky., by William Smoot, who charged them with securing an indictment against him in the Federal Courts for some misdemeanor. One died instantly, and the other was dangerously wounded.

Ann Arbor, Mich, May 5.—The faculty of the University last evening suspended thirty-nine sophmores and forty-four freshmen for hazing.

Philadelphia, May 5.—Billy Edwards and Sam Collyer are matched to fight on the 6th of August for $1,000 a side and the light weight championship.

New York, May 5.—A young man named George Van Velzer, a clerk in the treasury office of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at the Grand Central Depot, absconded yesterday with $32,000 of the company's funds. It is said that another young man named Baxter is with him.

THE FLOOD IN CONGRESS

ALCORN EXCORIATES AMES.

CONKLING IN DEFENSE OF HIS MASTER.

A SPICY DEBATE.

[By telegraph to The Constitution.]

Washington, May 5.—Senate.—The bill regulating customs collections and regulating fines and penalties, and abolishing moieties, was placed on the calendar.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi river, increasing the appropriation from $90,000 to $150,000.

Senator Edmunds moved an amendment that the provisions of the bill shall not apply later than September 1, 1874.

Senator Pease said that great destitution existed in Mississippi, and the authorities of the State were utterly unable to afford the necessary relief.

Senator Alcorn said that in affording relief under this bill, care should be taken for the proper and judicious distribution of food and clothing. He alluded to the telegrams in the morning papers, that the negroes around Memphis were now refusing to work, alleging that the Government intended to feed and clothe them. The difficulty to be apprehended was that the labor of that whole country might become demoralized. He had a thousand negroes on his plantation, and he did not ask the Government to feed them—he would feed them himself, and when he had no more for them they would all starve together. He said that the levees of the Mississippi should have been in a condition to resist the rising of the river. The people of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi had been taxed largely to construct levees, and if the money had been properly expended it would have accomplished the object desired. The State of Louisiana had spent $12,000,000 in the levees, and Mississippi $10,000,000 since the war for this object. Five million dollars honestly and properly extended would have been sufficient to protect the State of Mississippi from overflow. The trouble was that the money was squandered by irresponsible and reckless parties. Several of the counties of Mississippi, including the county in which he lived, had been taxed for legal purposes so much on every pound of cotton raised; Boards of Supervisors were appointed for the different counties to direct the expenditure of this money. The Board of Supervisors in his county consisted of four negroes, who, he thought, could neither read or write, and one white man, who was such that the people would sooner have the meanest negro that could be found than have him. The tax-payers had no responsibility, no share in the disposition of their money, and this was the reason why it was squandered and diverted from legitimate purposes. He (Mr. A) had endeavored heretofore to get the general Government to furnish the authority to construct and maintain the levees, but to let the States pay for them, as they are able to do, but let the army officers control it. The people are not afraid of the army officers; they know they will not plunder them.

Senator Conkling asked how it was that the tax-payers could have no share in the control of affairs, as no one was disfranchised in Mississippi.

Senator Alcorn said in his county there were about twelve or fourteen colored men to one white man. They were a very good class of colored men too. He (Alcorn) had no complaint to make against them, but these colored men were told in the last canvass that if they would support a certain ticket General Grant would divide up the land among them.

Senator Conkling—Will the Senator name the parties who made these promises?

Senator Alcorn said he did not care to mention any names now; he had heretofore given the names in his speeches on the stump. He would not go into that matter now. He was now talking about the flood He believed the newspapers had exaggerated the suffering, but had no doubt that there was a great deal. He wanted the Secretary of War to have absolute control of the relief fund. If the idea gets among the negroes of that region that the government intends to feed and clothe them that whole country will be demoralized, and no more work will be got out of the negroes for this year. It is thought that relief should also be extended to the people of Arkansas, who had suffered quite as much as those of Mississippi. He would move as an amendment that the additional appropriation be $100,000 instead of $60,000, and that the State of Arkansas be included.

Washington, May 5.—Senate.—Senator Conkling said before hearing the Senator from Mississippi, he thought he would have voted for the bill; but as that Senator had stated the State was able to care for its own poor, any aid that Congress should give should be in the nature of an advance to be returned to the Government hereafter. As no one in Mississippi was disfranchised he did not see how it was the people had no voice in the management of their own affairs. He inquired of the Senator the name of the person who was the President of the Upper Levee Board.

Senator Alcorn said it was M. F. Alcorn, his son.

Senator Conkling said he would not remain silent and listen to insinuations that the national administration was responsible for the sins of omissions and commission in the Southern States. The misrule in Mississippi was not brought about by carpet-baggers or non-residents, and the Senator (Alcorn) might as well charge the maladministration he complains of upon the Sultan of Turkey.

Senator Alcorn inquired if the Senator from New York (Conkling) did not know in 1867 and 1868, Congress passed a law forbidding any one from holding office in any Southern State, unless that person should take the iron clad oath; and did he not know that the oath excluded all respectable men of that section from office. The oath was even extended to the voter, so that respectable men could not vote.

Senator Conkling said he did deny that any man had been denied the right to vote after the State government was organized.

Senator Alcorn said it was true his son was President of the Upper Levee Board, but it was also true that the district over which he presided was the only one not overflowed to-day. He took the office against his (Alcorn's) advice, but probably did so to prevent fraud, as the contracts were about to be given out, and he no doubt did save a large sum of money in that district. Should this appropriation be made now the disbursement of it should be left solely with the Secretary of War and not put into the hands of those who were itching to get hold of it, and from whom the negroes would get but little of it. The officers in his State were not the choice of the tax-payers, and he had rather appeal to the Secretary than to those satraps placed over the people. He charged that General Ames had removed citizens from the Boards in the districts now overflowed, and put in their places persons who had defrauded the people.

Senator Conkling said the people of Mississippi had ratified General Ames and made him their Governor, notwithstanding all that the Senator had said; he supposed the gentleman alluded to General Ames when he spoke of satraps.

Senator Alcorn said that he knew Ames was elected to the office of Governor, and he also knew that he would never have been elected to that office had it not been for the prestige of the Government of the United States. It was given out everywhere that the administration was at his back, and no Federal office-holder dared to speak in favor of him (Alcorn).

Senator Conkling inquired by what majority Governor Ames was elected.

Senator Alcorn replied, nineteen thousand and two hundred, out of a Republican majority in the State of 38,000. He (Ames) had no more interest in the State than he (Alcorn) had in New York; but he did not propose to go into that question now, though he would defend the people of his State.

Senator Tipton said when the discussion on this bill commenced he was told the people of Mississippi were suffering. It had been kept up so long that he now had serious apprehensions that they had expired and therefore thought the appropriations had better be made for funeral expenses. (Laughter.)

Senator Alcorn said he held the people of the South inexcusable for driving the colored people away from them, but they had been stricken down and taxed unjustly, he denounced the tax imposed on their cotton as unconstitutional and oppressive.

Senator Sargent moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

Senator Cameron, of Penn., said he was tired of hearing charges against the people of the North every day. Whenever an opportunity was offered to censure the North some one from the South got up and did it. He wanted to forget the war and its consequences, and hoped there would be an end to these charges. If the South was poor whose fault was it? What had she done to pay the enormous debt which she had brought upon the country? He had stood here and listened to these complaints without saying a word, and had been told by his own constituents that they should cease and that he must defend his people. At first he was willing to gave two or three times the amount mentioned in this bill for the relief of these suffering, but if it was to be received with an attack upon the honesty of the Government and with an unwilling hand he would not give them a cent.

Senator Pease said he deplored this reconstruction debate which had been dragged in by his colleague. He desired to repel the insinuation that the money would be misapplied by the State officials. He said that Gen. Ames was an honest man, and the people of Mississippi, without regard to political faith, gave him the credit of being one.

Senator Alcorn said the Senator from Pennsylvania (Cameron) said he was tired of these complaints. The doings of which he (Alcorn) had spoken were matters of history.

Senator Sargent's motion to recommit the bill was then agreed to.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the supplementary civil rights bill.

Senator Gordon, gave notice that he would submit an amendment to strike out the provisions of the bill giving all persons full and equal enjoyment of common schools and public institutions of learning, or benevolent, supported in whole or in part by general taxation.

New York, May 5.—The Merchants' and Traders' Exchange this evening donated $1,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Louisiana flood.

New York, May 5.—Arrived—Graf Bismarck, Victoria. Arrived out—China, Oceanic.

Charleston, May 5.—Arrived—Charleston, Seagull, Wilde, Luco, Selma.

Sailed—Seadog.

The Citizen's Committee telegraphed New Orleans to-day the authority to draft for $3,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers. Contributions are still going on, and there will be collections taken in the churches next Sunday for the same purpose.

FIRE IN BOSTON.

Boston, May 5.—The Neponset Hall block in Hyde Park, including the Post-Office, a bank, the hall of the Unitarian Societies, the office of the Norfolk County Journal, Noble's apothecary, Sanford & Bunnell's grocery, M. Pratt's periodical store, D. M. Lucer, Jr.'s shoe store, and Fitz's jewelry store, were burned this morning. Loss $145,000.

WEATHER.

Washington, May 5.—For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, north and west winds, rising temperature, with clear or clearing weather, except light rain on the South Atlantic coast at night.

For the Tennessee and the Ohio Valleys, rising temperature, north and west winds with clear or clearing weather.

The Ohio and lower Mississippi rivers will fall slowly—the central Mississippi and lower Missouri will rise slightly or remain stationary during the coming twenty-four hours.

Griffin Messenger.

The undersigned having severed his connection with the Daily News, will, within the next ten days, commence the publication of a Semi-Weekly and Weekly paper, to be called

THE GRIFFIN MESSENGER.

We have long been connected with journalism here and elsewhere, and have determined to devote our best energies, time and talents to the success of the enterprise. We do not claim to possess a large amount of capital; nor do we assume that the editorial management of the paper will be conducted with decided ability; or that genius will flash from every editorial article, but we promise that we will employ muscle, energy and perseverance to make our paper a success.

Our columns will be devoted to the good of the people, and we shall discuss no question that, in our judgment, will not subserve the public interest.

We belong to no clique or combination organized to favor the interest of parties, or to promote the success of individuals. We shall discuss facts as they are, with energy and impartiality, and tolerate no error in friend or foe

Will a generous public sustain? or, shall we die for the want of submission to the will of others? Live we must—die, we will not!

Respectfully, J. D. ALEXANDER.

Griffin, Ga., April 28, 1874.—ap30-dtf

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA:

Wednesday Morning, May 6, 1874.

[illegible] PAPER MILLS
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-ly

To be Read by the Ladies, Only.

The latest styles of Ladies' Underwear are now open. Ladies are invited to examine. No trouble to show goods at 45 Marietta street.

Me Lord, remember that all the latest styles of Children's Suits can be found at the Ladies' Underwear Establishment, opposite the Post-Office. may5-dtf

PEASE'S PALACE
DINING ROOM,
Alabama Street, Atlanta Georgia,
HAVE PLEASED THE PEOPLE
SINCE 1865.

The first to give Atlanta what she has long needed, a Reliable Restaurant.

This House has had a popular run of eight years.

Our Lady Department, on the second floor, strictly reserved for their accommodation, gives universal satisfaction.

Special attention is given to select Suppers, Dinner to order, Wedding Parties, etc., etc.

Mr. West, formerly connected with Ryan's Soda Water, is now connected with me in the Fish, Oyster and Fruit Business.

Price List of Norfolk Oysters:

Select, per quart	65 cents
Medium, per quart	50 cents
Ordinary, per quart	40 cents

Address O. L. PEASE, Atlanta, Ga.

jan11—dtf

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The afflicted will be sure to read the advertisement of the Southern Branch of the National Surgical Institute,

Colonel G. W. Adair has two stores on Whitehall and two on Broad street to rent to the highest bidder to-morrow.

Ladies', Misses' and infants sun bonnets are made to order at D. Steinheimer's

See Henry County Postponed Sheriff Sales.

See Bankrupt notice of W. H. Hester.

See Bankrupt notice of John Durdin.

Volney Dunning, executor, applies to Judge Pittman for leave to sell the land belonging to the estate of J. L. Dunning.

The Knights of Pythias picnic is postponed.

THE Knights of Pythias have postponed their picnic.

REMEMBER the free temperance lecture at Loyd Street Church to-night.

POSTPONED.—In consequence of the river being on the platform at Iceville the Hibernian picnic has been postponed.

THE majority of those whose property were levied on to satisfy the pavement tax, either paid the tax yesterday or made satisfactory arrangements.

WEST END LOT.—Colonel G. W. Adair will sell this afternoon a beautifully situated lot in West End, upon which there is a neat two-room house. Free ride there and back on the street cars.

A MEETING will be held to-morrow night at Stone Mountain, at Good Templars' Hall, in Goldsmith's Opera House, to complete the organization of the Young Men's Library. The ladies and public are invited to attend.

AT PEASE'S.—Yesterday A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and his companions, reached here. They were dined last night at Pease's by a few friends here. Although required to get it up in half an hour, Pease got up one of his inimitable repasts. It was hard to beat. The party left last night for New Orleans.

PERSONAL.—Hon. T. W. Latham, of Campbell, was in the city last night.

Hon. Joseph Ganahl, the coming Congressman from the 8th District, is in the city.

Hon. O. A. Lochrane has returned from Washington. It is not decided yet whether he will "stand" for Governor or President.

WHO DOES NOT LOVE FLOWERS?—A question easily answered, for everybody with a *heart*, or with any appreciation for the beautiful, loves flowers. Hence there will be a crowd of ladies and gentlemen, rain or shine, at Van Goldstnoven's great flower sale this morning. Remember the place—at the store-room next the post-office. We have rarely ever seen a larger or finer collection of flowers.

"STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM."—The festival of the ladies of the First Methodist Church, at Lochrane's Hall, last night, was largely attended and a perfect success. The ladies were not unmindful of our wants, and hence a handsome waiter bountifully supplied with "Strawberries and Cream" and the nicest cake made its way to the Constitution editorial sanctum last night, and was successfully met and conquered; our Junior Editor wrestled manfully with a piece of sponge cake, and it finally went off with him. The festival will be continued to-night at the same place.

A JOKE THAT WAS PAINFULLY FUNNY.—We heard a rumor yesterday that a party of eminent attorneys had got into serious trouble through the instrumentality of a joke. It seems that being wearied by the gravity of their legal duties, the crowd had retired into the Solicitor General's office, where Capt E. P. Howell proceeded to deliver himself of a joke. The story was funny, but the party looked serious enough to attend a funeral when the sheriff came in and told them that Judge Cowart wanted to interview them. His Honor told them that the noise they made would beat a circus, but as he was always inclined to mercy he would not impose any fines this time, and the Captain agreed to indefinitely postpone the balance of his story.

AN INTERESTING POINT.—The suit of Gavan vs. Jerry Lynch, now being tried in Fulton Superior Court, presents an interesting point. Mr Gavan sues Mr Lynch for $3,000 for damage to bar and fixtures by being flooded with water. The alarm of fire was sounded, and smoke seen in Gavan's bar. No 1 was soon on the scene and bound to put it out. Previous to this Mr. Ellsworth, a member of that company, was terribly beaten up in the bar, and it is claimed by Gavan that he was washed out in revenge. Mr. Lynch was a friend of Gavan's, and did not know Ellsworth at that time. Hearing the alarm he ran out and caught hold of the ropes of the engine, and proceeded to the fire. We have known Jerry long, and never heard of his inflicting injury on any one. It is an interesting point whether firemen are to be mulcted in heavy sums for trying to put out a supposed fire.

THE GOVERNOR'S GUARDS.—The anniversary parade of this company was to have taken place yesterday, but was postponed on account of the flag. This is now being painted by Mr. William Mackie, and in spite of all his efforts, was not completed in time. It will, however, be finished by Friday. The flag will be very beautiful. The front side contains the figure of the Goddess of Liberty in the center, supporting the shield of the United States and of Georgia, holding in her right hand a staff supporting the cap of liberty. The back ground represents agriculture, manufacture and commerce enclosed by ribbons, and contains the name of the company. On the reverse side, the center consists of a gold medallion, containing the motto of the company—"Ne Cede Malis, sed contra."

This is surrounded by gold balls on a blue ground. The whole is enclosed within a buckler containing the date of the organization of the company, the 12th of June, 1873. This again is encircled by a wreath of golden stars. The material of the flag is blue silk, with golden fringe and tassels. The pole is of walnut mounted in brass, and is being made by Messrs. Peck & Co.

The following officers were elected last night: W H Weems, Captain; R J Lowry, 1st Lieutenant; J C Boyd 2d Lieutenant; C A Collier, 3d Lieutenant; C A Gibson, 1st Sergeant; A McD Wilson, 2d Sergeant; C W Dupree, 3d Sergeant; J G Dunlap, 4th Sergeant; D C McPhee, 5th Sergeant or Ensign; J Collier Quartermaster Sergeant; John Willis, 1st Corporal; E M Robinson, 2d Corporal; W Bona, 3d Corporal; J G Haas, 4th Corporal; E D Reynolds, Secretary, N R Logan, Treasurer.

[illegible]

Double Investigation of the Matter by a Board of Officers and the Police Commissioners.

His Honor Mayor Spencer received yesterday an official notification from A. S. Daggett, Captain of the Second Infantry and Recorder of the Board, that a Board of officers would be convened at this post this morning to investigate the shooting of Private Jacob Fink, Company F, Second Infantry, by the police of Atlanta on the night of the 30th ult., and such complaints as may be brought before the Board by the men of the command. His Honor is respectfully requested to send such witnesses to the Barracks as in the judgment of the city authorities may be able to give light on the subject under investigation.

We farther learn that the Board of Police Commissioners will commence the investigation of the same matter at the Recorder's Court room to-morrow, at half past two o'clock.

Between the two Boards the matter will be thoroughly sifted.

Direct Trade Convention.

SENATE CHAMBER,
ATLANTA, GA., May 5 1874.

The Direct Trade Convention met pursuant to call in the Senate Chamber at 11 o'clock.

On motion of Mayor W. A. Huff, of Macon, Mayor E C. Anderson, of Savannah, was called to the chair, and Jno. A. Davis, President of the Board of Trade of Albany, Georgia, requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting and expressed regret that the time of holding this Convention had been confounded with the time of holding the National Agricultural Congress, on the 13th inst., and for this reason many delegates from the West and North-west were not present. Mr. Davis, of Albany, suggested that inasmuch as Col. Tift had been appointed by many of the Southern and Western railroads as their agent to look after the establishment of Direct Trade from Savannah to Liverpool, and had visited many of the Western and North-western cities during last summer, in furtherence of this project and had doubtless matured valuable suggestion upon the subject, therefore moved that Col. Tift be requested to address the convention.

The motion being unanimously carried Col. Tift read to the Convention a most interesting and instructive address upon direct trade.

The reading of the address was followed by interesting speeches from Mr Wm. McKay, Chs. Green President of Chamber of Commerce of Savannah. Gen. Colquitt, Gov. Smith, Ex Gov Brown, Col. Wadley, Jno Screven Col. Howard, Mayor Huff, Mr. McElhenny and Mr. King of Ala.

On motion of Col. Tift a committee of not less than five representing the Rail Road interest, a committee of five representing the Commercial interest, and a committee of five representing the agricultural interests be appointed by the chairman to propose and report business at an adjourned meeting of this convention. On motion of Gov Brown it was moved and adopted that Mr. Wadley be made chairman of the committee on Railroads. On motion of Gen. Colquitt, the address of Col. Tift was referred to the several committees appointed by this convention and the papers of Atlanta and other papers of the South and West are hereby requested to publish the same and to call attention to the adjourned meeting of this Convention.

The following resolution was offered by Mayor Huff, and unanimously carried:

Whereas, The time for holding the Direct Trade Convention seems to have been confounded with the time for holding the Agricultural Congress on the 13th of this month, and for that reason many delegates from the West and Northwest are not here, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention be adjourned until the 14th instant, to meet in Atlanta, in the Senate Chamber, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that the newspapers of the South and West be requested to give notice of the same.

The Chairman appointed the following committees:

On Railroad Interests—Wm M Wadley, C R R; Jos E Brown, W & A R R; Jno Screven, A & G R R; Jno P King, Geo R R; E W Cole, N & C R R; Thom Allen, St L & I M R R; Albert Fink, L & N R R.

On Commercial Interests—W A Huff, President Board of Trade, Macon; Chas Green, President Chamber Commerce, Savannah; S E Crane, President Chamber Commerce, Atlanta; W H Scudder, President Merchants' Exchange, St Louis; David Clopton, President Industrial Association, Montgomery, Ala; H C Hensley, President Board of Trade, Nashville, Tenn; R L Mott, Columbus, Ga; Geo T Jackson, Augusta, Ga; Jas M Duncan, President Chamber Commerce, Louisville, Ky; D W Lampkin. President Chamber Commerce, Vicksburg, Miss; L L Thompson, President Chamber Commerce, Chattanooga, Tenn; W F Herring, President Augusta Exchange.

On motion of Col. Wadley, it was made part of the duty of the Agricultural Committee to consider and report a practical plan for the encouragement and location of emigrants.

On Agricultural Interests—Gen A H Colquitt, Atlanta; Colonel T C Howard, DeKalb; John Davis, Albany; T G Holt, Bibb county; D E Butler, Morgan county; Nathan Bass, Floyd county; J B Jones, Burk county; R H Hardiway, Thomas county; Wm H Chambers, Alabama.

E. C. ANDERSON, Chairman.

JOHN A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Remedy for Moles.

Editors Constitution: As moles are very troublesome, especially to farmers and gardeners, I think I can give a remedy that will effectually guard against their ravages. The castor-oil bean, commonly known as palma christi, it is generally known, will destroy them; but when that cannot be obtained, castor-oil will answer the same purpose, if not better. Take a small piece of corn bread or corn meal dough, saturate it thoroughly with the oil, and drop a few pieces about the size of a small marble in their holes. In a short time you will find they have entirely left. I have tried this repeatedly and have never known it to fail.

Respectfully,

"DELTA."

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON. The proposed Festival and Old Folks' Concert, to be given by the ladies of the Central Presbyterian Church, at Lochrane's Hall, Thursday and Friday evening, promises to be *the* entertainment of the season.

Mrs Snook, Mrs. L. H. Clark, and Mrs. Robinson, assisted by ladies and gentlemen prominent in musical circles have kindly consented to sing. The occasion will be one of the most delightful, and everybody should go. And a crowd—a big crowd—will go—never failed to go to the Central Festivals and entertainment.

THE DAILY GRAPHIC.—We had the pleasure of a call last evening from Colonel Lee Crandall, general Southern agent of the daily and weekly Graphic of New York city. The Daily Graphic is the only illustrated daily in the world, and is a wonder of modern journalism, while the weekly contains illustrations and choice reading matter. We commend Colonel Crandall and the journal he represents to the people of Atlanta. The price of the Daily Graphic is $12 a year, and of the Weekly Graphic $2 50 with a beautiful chromo, the Guardian Angel.

The ladies of the Memorial Association take this means of expressing their grateful thanks to Miss Magill, of Virginia, Mr. Turpin, Mr. Morgan, Mrs. Mallon, and Mr. DeGive—to THE CONSTITUTION, Herald and Capt. V. P. Sisson, for publishing and printing at reduced rates; to Messrs. Phillips & Crew for the gratuitous use of the splendid Gorham piano—and to Mr. Rogers, for the loan of property on the occasion of Mrs. Jarley's exhibition.

A COMPLIMENT.—In Atlanta, on Thursday evening last, Mr. George W. Harrison was married to Miss Lucy Hayden, daughter of Judge J. A. Hayden. It would seem singularly inexpressive were we to tender our friend only the usual congratulations. Young, aspiring, of a nature exceptionably noble, generous and pure, he deserves every blessing that can possibly to the lot of man.—*Savannah News.*

THE Trinity girls, having secured a beautiful lot, will soon begin the building of a Sunday school chapel. They give their first sociable Thursday evening in the unfinished room of the church, on the corner of Whitehall and Peters streets, and cordially invite the public. No charge for admittance. Ice-cream and strawberries for refreshments.

WANTED.—Some good Canvassing Agents, for City and several other good points in this State, to sell our Popular Howe Sewing Machines, to whom we will offer inducements. may5-dtf

UP THE AIR-LINE.

An Air-Line that is Not an Air-Line. What Atlanta Loses by the Mislocation of a Railroad—A Railroad Wanted from Anderson to Gainesville [illegible] of Upper [illegible] Comm[illegible] [illegible] Colleges, Etc., Etc.

Eds. Constitution—My last was written from Gainesville. I indite this at Anderson, South Carolina, one of the loveliest and most prosperous places in Carolina. In a former letter I stated that the Air-Line Railroad Company seemed so intent on a true air-line, that they did not vary from their course for such a town as Gainesville.

My impression then was that they had kept an air-line as near as the topography of the country would admit, but I have since learned that I was in error. The impression is general, and seems to be well founded, that the location of the route in this State was an unfortunate one for the road and for Atlanta. It misses Anderson, which is on a true air-line from Atlanta to Charlotte, some fifteen or twenty miles. This place has a population of near 3,000, and they have received and shipped this season 15,000 bales of cotton, nearly one-third of Atlanta's receipts, and all of this would have gone to Atlanta instead of Columbia and Charleston if the road had been built by this place, according to the original charter and survey.

This is only a small item, as the best portions of Greenville, Spartanburg and Laurens counties would have added their quota to swell the freights of the road, and necessarily to Atlanta's prosperity. As located, the road runs parallel with and near a range of mountains, and the local freight to market will chiefly be chickens and chestnuts, instead of from one to two million dollars worth of cotton annually. The Anderson branch of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad has its northern terminus here, and it connects with the Blue Ridge Railroad, which is finished from this place to Walhalla. The Air-Line Railroad crosses this road at Seneca City, some 20 miles north of Anderson. To add to the misfortune of location, these latter two railroads are at logger-heads, and freight shipped from Atlanta to this place, which should be delivered in two or three days, frequently requires as many weeks. It is, perhaps, some consolation to know that the Blue Ridge Road is to be sold on the 14th of May, and it is hoped that the Air-Line Railroad Company will purchase it, and thus, in part, make amends for the past. The people here prefer to trade with Atlanta, but local freights over two roads, and the delay in receiving goods, turns them in other directions. Atlanta has lost, and will lose annually, millions of dollars by these troubles, and she should see to it that these mistakes be corrected as far as possible. Since I have been here I have been reading the effusions of the editor of the Columbia Union on the resources of upper Carolina. These articles truly portray the intelligence, energy and enterprise of the citizens and the immense resources of the upper counties, but true to his politics he explains it all by saying it is one of the crowning benefits of radicalism! The true solution is much easier and has the merit of truth for its foundation. Lower Carolina as well as lower Georgia, the former cotton belt of these States, have a large preponderance of negro population, while the upper counties have white majorities. The upper counties in each State are making grand strides in the march of improvement and progress, because the whites labor and direct, and besides have a soil unsurpassed in fertility, and a healthy climate.

The lower counties languish because of the thin, worn-out soil, but chiefly because the negro element predominates and governs in the cotton patch. Sambo has no superior in the cultivation of cotton when under the control of a higher and interested intelligence; but he is equally a failure in the cotton field and legislative hall when left to the solitude of his own resources. The whites in the upper counties find that they can make more cotton, at less expense, to the hand than in the low countries, by using fertilizers, and while the crop is diminishing yearly in the former cotton region, it is increasing where it was not raised until within the past few years. These are the true causes of the prosperity of this section, and Radicalism with its blighting touch has nothing to do with it.

The people here are easier, pecuniarily, than in any section of the South. Were it not for the unfortunate political condition of the State, with its myriad of offices and a thief in every one, this would be as desirable as any part of our great country. Trodden down and oppressed as they are, the citizens seem to be possessed of energy and enterprise rarely displayed under such circumstances. It is only a few days since a company was formed, capital subscribed, and officers elected for the purpose of building a cotton factory near this place. This was done by the old citizens without waiting for some English Lord to come with his millions to their aid. Some of the merchants say that a railroad from Anderson to Greenville so as to have direct communication with Atlanta, "The hub of the South," is one of the necessities of the times. I understand that a charter was granted for this road by the last Legislature. If Atlanta will put her broad and willing shoulders to the wheel this road will be built. Another road between the Air-Line and the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta will be built at no distant day. This road when built will work for or against Atlanta, according to its location. Even now, one is talked of to run from Washington, Georgia, by Abbeville and Laurens, South Carolina.

At no time in the history of this State have the people taken a deeper interest in education, and, in fact, everything that pertains to progress, than they are now taking. The Carolina High School (formerly the Johnson University) is located here. They have a full and efficient corps of teachers, and what is equally important they are receiving a very liberal patronage. This, like the one at Gainesville, is for both sexes. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the plan of educating the sexes in the same school is the proper one.

The people here, while they deplore their political condition, seem to take very little interest in the politics and legislation of the State. Georgia is frequently and admiringly spoken of as being the only Southern State that "has peace in all her borders"—where whites and blacks are alike satisfied with legislation. Ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, made one of his characteristic speeches at Greenville a short time since, and did much to cheer up the faint-hearted as to the possibility of again getting the government of the State out of the hands of the corrupt crew who have ruled and ruined "since freedom." He is invited to speak here soon. As a stump speaker he has no superior, and as a jokist he is said to surpass "the late lamented."

I cannot close this disconnected scrawl without paying a merited compliment to Atlanta merchants generally, and to her drummers particularly. There cannot be found outside of New York merchants who display the business tact and energy of the Atlanteee. I heard a prominent merchant here say that he could duplicate any New York bill in Atlanta, and that he could not do it in Charleston and Baltimore. He endeavored to explain it as the Irishman did, who said he could afford to sell below cost because he did such a heavy business. But, seriously, their enterprise and energy are admiringly appreciated everywhere in the South. Their enviable distinction is largely due to her drummers, who swarm as did the locusts of Egypt. While it is true that they often put on more airs than their masters at home, yet their same masters would suffer in trade, and their importance would be less at a distance, if their drummers thought less of themselves.

In conclusion, I would throw out a hint to Atlanta merchants and railroad companies. This section has been comparatively neglected by Atlanta, because it is not a trunk line. It will richly repay to cultivate the acquaintance and secure the patronage of upper Carolina. If reason ever enters the brain of railroad corporations I would venture to say that it would pay every road leading to Atlanta to issue free passes or tickets for a mere nominal sum to every firm who will keep a man constantly on the road. *If by their efforts* Atlanta's trade and financial ability can be doubled (and no one can doubt it) it will thereby double the business of the roads. This proposition is so plain that even these officials ought to see it.

I go from here to Greenville, Spartanburg and Charlotte North Carolina. If not smashed up by the railroads, or swallowed up by the volcano in the old North State you will hear from me again if I hear or see anything worthy of note.

B. F. C.

COL. ADAIR will rent, to the highest bidder, to-morrow, four fine stores.

COURT MATTERS.

Supreme Court.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS AND CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

12. Tallapoosa	1	16. Middle	9
13. Rome	9	17. Ocmulgee	23
14. Cherokee	14	18. Eastern	13
15. Augusta	20	19. Brunswick	9

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, May 5, 1874.

After delivering opinions in cases heretofore argued, the usual order of business was resumed.

TALLAPOOSA CIRCUIT.

No. 16. Isaac A Halsten vs Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad Company. Equity, from Fayette. Argued. D N Martin, R T Dorsey, for plaintiff. Speer & Stewart, by R H Clark, contra.

No. 17. R S McFarlin, administrator, vs Wm J Ringer. Equity, from Troup. Argued. B H Bigham, Speer & Speer, for plaintiff in error. B H Hill & Son, W O Tuggle, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Speer, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

Court met at its usual hour, Hon. John L. Hopkins, Judge, presiding.

M. C. Blanchard, W. Hill vs. George W. Jack. Verdict for the plaintiff for $100 and interest.

Helen C. Bostwick vs. Thomas F. Lochery Ordered that the writ of possession of the premises in dispute, be suspended until the motion for a new trial can be heard.

Howell C. Smith vs. Henry Clark. Appeal from Justice's Court. Judgment for plaintiff by consent, for $23 27. Thrasher & Thrasher for Clark.

John Farrow vs. William G. Forsyth principal and Ambrose B. Fox, security. Illegality dismissed and execution ordered to proceed.

W. K Fox vs J. W. Davis & Co. Case, etc. Plaintiff ordered to give good security within thirty days or have his attachment dismissed.

Edward Stone vs. A. Kries and M. C. Kries. Defendants ordered to be served with notice of the consolidation of four cases between these parties and to show cause on the 5th day of June, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why judgment should not go against them. Hillyer & Bro for plaintiff.

H E Baldwin vs Sylva McGhee. Verdict for plaintiff for $111 62 principal, with interest and costs. D F & W R Hammond for plaintiffs.

R L Barry vs S O Williams. Appeal from Justice's Court. Appeal dismissed with costs and fifteen dollars damages. John B Baird, respondent's counsel.

A number of true bills were returned yesterday by the Grand Jury. Most were for gaming and keeping gambling houses; one for burglary in the day time

Sherwood, Edwards & Co vs James S Smith. Verdict for the plaintiff for $118 20 principal, with interest and costs. Westmoreland & Spears for plaintiff

E Waltzfelder & Co vs J H Anderson & Co. Judgment by default for plaintiffs for $1,625 principal with interest and costs.

Pending trial of Gavan vs Mercer & Lynch, Court adjourned.

The cases for trial to-day are: Cohen & Menko vs Southern Express Company. Lewis vs Lewis. Hays & Co vs Guthman & Haas. Westmoreland vs Stephens. Gilmore vs Cole. Patterson vs Zimmerman. Durand vs Williams. Pamelia Jenkins, administratrix, vs The Mayor and Council. Rogers vs Ball. Fannie Williams vs The Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad Company.

The City Court.

The City Court met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, Hon R J Cowart, Judge, presiding.

State vs Miles Mathews. Charge of stealing a bucket of eggs, the property of Johnson & Sprayberry, on the 28th of February. Tried by the Court and found guilty. Sentence $25 and costs, or six months in the chain gang. T K Oglesby for the defense.

Same vs Jack Johnson. Charge of receiving seven axes which had been stolen from Messrs. Tommey & Stewart on the 18th of December. *Nol pros'd* by order of the Court.

Same vs Jane Ruffin. Charge of assault and battery on Edward Allen on the 24th of December, 1873. Tried by the Court and found guilty. Sentence, fine $10 and costs, or six months in the chain gang. J T Finley for the defense.

Court adjourned to meet on the 10th instant.

The Court of Ordinary.

Yesterday was the regular term day of this court for county business. Judge Daniel Pittman, presiding.

The petition of James M. Calhoun, L. M. Cassels, et al, for a public road southeast of Atlanta, was reported upon favorably by the Commissioners, and was ordered to be duly advertised in THE CONSTITUTION.

The petition of M. G. Dobbins to have a private road changed, was reported upon favorably by the Commissioners, at Buck Head District, and granted.

After passing up the usual county orders, court adjourned.

Station House Report.

The arrests for yesterday number six only. All for violations of the ordinances. There were no State cases made. The city generally was quiet and orderly.

Grocers Protective Association.

Met last evening at their hall on Whitehall street, the President R J Griffin presiding. Minutes of the last meeting read and adopted.

The committee on membership reported favorably on the applications, of Dr W D Mitchell and B G Mitchell, The report was unanimously adopted, and the gentlemen declared members. The President made an address calling the attention of the members to the necessity of a punctual attendance upon the meeting.

The attention of the association was called by Mr. McDaniel to the fact that some dealers had violated the agreement in the respect to the price of oil, by going under the agreed standard

After some discussion, a committee of three was appointed to confer with these parties on the subject and report at an early day. The following gentlemen were appointed: J. J. McDaniel, E. M. Roberts, and W. Green.

The attention of the Association was called to the fact that certain gentlemen would deny their membership when it suited their purpose so to do, and at other times insisted upon all the rights of members. After discussion, it was moved and adopted that these gentlemen be requested to appear at the next meeting and explain.

The list of dead-beats was next in order, and was read out amidst considerable fun. A resolution was offered that the Secretary have this list published in the daily papers, but was withdrawn after a little discussion. Mr. W. H. White moved that a committee of three be appointed to consider the propriety of having a picnic at an early day, however, as the merchant's picnic, or the Grocer's Protective Association pic-nic. The motion prevailed. Messrs. W. H. White, J. T. Hagan, and S. Landrum were placed on this committee.

Mr. Burns offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That any member of the Association who neglects to pay his dues one month after becoming payable shall be notified thereof by the Secretary, and if, after one month thereafter, his account still remains unsettled, he shall be suspended, and shall not be reinstated until all dues and arrearages against him are paid in full.

Laid over to next meeting, as it changes the by-laws.

The following was also introduced:

"Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks and hearty congratulations to the Honorable Mayor and Council of this city for the manifestation of enterprise and energy in securing the favorable consideration of the United States Government in regard to the building of a Custom House in our city, and that we regard this step as an additional evidence of our increasing prosperity and the growth of our city."

On motion the name of our immediate Representative in Congress was added to this resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

The thanks of the Association were returned to THE CONSTITUTION and Herald for courtesies, and it adjourned to meet next Tuesday night at the Chamber of Commerce.

NICE FOR THE LADIES.—Ladies should call on or address the Domestic Sewing Machine Company Atlanta, and obtain their latest Catalogue of Fashions—it is free to all, and sent per mail, to any address

CHILDRENS' All-Wool Suits from $5 up, at O K Clothing Store, 33 Whitehall street. apr17-dtf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

In another column will be found the official proceedings of the meeting held here yesterday in the interest of Direct Trade.

Among those present in the meeting we noted Charles Green, President Savannah Chamber of Commerce, Hon E C Anderson, Mayor of Savannah, W Duncan, E Lovell, Hon John Screven, G W Anderson, G M Sorrell, J W Lathrop, H Brigham, J Cunningham, Colonel W M Wadley, of Savannah; L E Welsh, Hon Nelson Tift, John A Davis, of Albany; Hon W A Huff, Mayor, and W McKay, W B Johnson, Virgil Powers, of Macon; J W Fowler, Macon and Brunswick Railroad; G J Foreacre, Central Railroad; Hon J E Brown, Gov James M Smith, Mayor S B Spencer, Gen A H Colquitt, J C Alexander, Col T C Howard, Major S E Crane, J Stephens, J J Meador, T W McArthur, G W Adair, and others from Atlanta.

The report of Hon. Nelson Tift was elaborate and full of facts and figures. It will appear in full in the evening edition of THE CONSTITUTION this afternoon. It is an important document and one of exceeding interest.

Mr. William McKay stated that while in Europe he had conversed with bankers, merchants and owners of steamship lines. The first question asked by them was what is the prospect for trade, and what subsidy will be offered. In the last two or three days the reduction in fares between New York and Liverpool has been fully one hundred per cent.

Hon. Charles Green, of Savannah, stated that there were more German, French and Spanish exports from Savannah than any others. Liverpool was a good objective point. He visits Germany every year. They express a desire to give orders for cotton if we had direct trade. The Teutons would not be slow to get into line once direct trade is established with Liverpool. In New Orleans the provision trade exceeds the cotton trade.

General A. H. Colquitt said that the impression that the Patrons of Husbandry were in conflict with railroads, or any other class of individuals, was an erroneous one. Direct trade had long been agitated. Conventions had been held, resolutions passed, and that was all. It was a hopeful sign that the transporter and the producer were getting into closer union. Slavery had created in us a spirit of self-indulgence. Now it behooved us to stop every leak. The best data places the loss to the South annually in handling goods shipped via New York at from $45,000,000 to $60,000,000.

Governor Smith responded to loud calls. Every good citizen desired the prosperity of the country. We are poor now, and will remain so as long as we are dependent upon the present labor. How are we to keep up steamship lines if we produce nothing to ship? Immigration is necessary to improve our labor, and that will only come through direct trade. We can compete with any nation on the globe in natural advantages. With immigration pouring in in less than twelve years we will be the wealthiest country on this continent. [Applause.] Land emigrants at Boston or New York, and they never come South. Let them come here and we are not afraid of losing them.

One drawback has been the fact that the rights of persons and property were not regarded here. We lacked equality in the Union and were under guardianship as if we were considered not able to take care of ourselves. Let the West and Northwest be tied together—unified and we will not only be equals but on top. (Applause.) Unite our pockets and we will stand together. The Northwest has stood up to the East, because their interests were bound up together. The same causes that built up New York or Boston, will build up Savannah. New York now controls the trade of the West and Northwest, but she will not then. (Great applause.)

Ex-Governor Brown was gratified to hear the remarks of Gen. Colquitt. There was every reason for unity and harmony, and none for antagonism. He agreed with Gov. Smith in regard to the importance of immigration. Let immigrants come here and see that they can in Cherokee county (or in DeKalb) raise a bale of cotton per acre side by side with three tons of clover on the next acre, and they will settle in our midst. Here they can work all the year round. In the distant West it is too far from market. Stock is the best means of transporting their hay, and that costs too much. Here stock, hay and cotton can be raised. He was willing to bring in immigrants at one cent per mile per head, and carry freights and passengers for new enterprises to develop trade, at the bare cost of greasing the wheels, and keeping them in motion.

If we can ship cotton as cheaply or nearly so, as via New York, the cotton will come by our line. The Patrons of Husbandry were an immense power. Merchants had an important work to do; the line must have return freights. Let merchants import their goods from Liverpool via Savannah. Our interest is with the West. The coming contest is between the West and South on the one hand against the Middle and East on the other. We must break the strong bands that bind us, by united efforts, until commercially and agriculturally, we are an independent people. (Applause.) Great praise is due to Hon Nelson Tift, Savannah and the Central Railroad, for inaugurating this movement. Savannah has been considered slow. Let her take the lead. To insure success requires a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether.

General W. M. Wadley remarked that he never set up for speech-making. He agreed fully with the views of Governor Smith, ex-Governor Brown and General Colquitt. We had railroad communication from the West to the sea, but between Savannah and Liverpool there was three thousand miles of "watery waste." How get up these lines? Savannah was not able to carry it on. The railroads and merchants along the line and cities and citizens must help, in cash that can be realized. To induce immigration something more is necessary than ships. Immigrants must be able to purchase land. Lay off fifty acres, with house and appurtenances, and let the immigrant go on the land and earn the money to pay for it.

Mr. Oliver McIlhenney, of the Industrial Aid Association of Alabama, stated that Alabama was deeply interested in the movement. The Association had received 5,000 acres of lands in donation to lay off and sell to immigrants. The Association had already introduced 150 immigrants. Savannah he considered the natural port.

Hon. John Screven was prepared to do all that was promised by his colleagues and carry freights and passengers at the bare cost. While a member of the Legislature in 1859 or 60 he voted for a bill to establish a line with Europe, giving it a subsidy of $100,000 per annum. That bill was sanctioned by Gov. Brown and is unrepealed. He thought the present movement the best, because it was founded in the good judgment of the people and their necessities. We had too long rested under the power of capital, and vassalage to Northern commerce. (Applause.)

Col. T. C. Howard said that commerce flowed through two great dykes—Government influence and habit and prejudice. It was our policy to make a crevasse. The Patrons of Husbandry and the railroad kings were getting united. There was a closer sympathy between them. Their union was as close as that of Chang and Eng. Divide them they die. We must not only have produce to ship to Europe, but return cargoes of merchandise.

Hon W. A. Huff said Macon was fully and squarely committed to the movement, and would meet all demands upon her.

Col. Hugh M King, of Alabama, urged the importance of commercial interests being interested in the movement.

In Memoriam.

YOUNG—Died, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. M. A. Daniel, in this city, at one o'clock, A. M., Sunday, the 31 instant, Mrs. E. Virginia Young, relict of of the late Dr. George Wm. Young, of Bartow, and youngest daughter of Colonel Peter and Sarah C. Lamar, of Lincoln county, in the 35th year of her age.

With the Christian's hope she laid her head on the Redeemer's bosom and breathed her life out sweetly there. J. R. W.

Atlanta, Ga., May 4th, 1874.

☞ Augusta Chronicle and Thomasville papers please copy.

OBITUARY.

CALE—Died, at Kirkland's Station, B & A. R. R., April 28th, 1874, Section Master James Cale.

ATTENTION, ALL.

Ladies wishing something stylish in the millinery line will please call on Mrs. Durand, at J. M. Holbrook's Bazaar of Fashions.

Mrs. Durand has the reputation of being one of the best milliners in the State of Georgia. Everything that goes through her hands has the neatest finish and the best make-up. Give her a call.

may 8 3t.

Financial and Commercial.

[illegible]

Cotton closed quiet at [illegible]

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Cotton dull; sales 348 bales at 17 3-4a18 1-8.

Cotton—Net receipts 401 bales; gross 630.

Cotton sales for future delivery closed barely steady with sales of 20,200 bales, as follows: May 17 3-16; June 17 17-32a17 9-16; July 17 15-16a17 31-32; August 18 3-16a18 7-32.

Southern flour steady; common to fair extra $6 50a7 33; good to choice do., $7 40a11. Wheat dull and 1a2c lower. Corn heavy and fully 1c lower; 83a87 for new western mixed. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar active and firm; 7¾a8 for fair to good refining; 8½ for prime Muscovado; 7¾a8¼ for fair to prime Muscovado. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Rosin firm at $2 75. Turpentine firm at 41. Pork steady; new mess $17 18. Beef quiet and unchanged. Lard firmer at 10⅛. Whisky steady at 97½.

Money—demand active at 4a5. Exchange quiet and steady at $4 88. Gold 12¼a12½. Governments active and steady. State bonds quiet and nominal.

LATER—81s 20½; 62s 15; 64s 16 7-8; 65s 17 7-8; new 19 3-8; 67s 20 1-4; 20; new 5s 15; Ten-Forties 14 3-4. Tennessees 83½; new 83½; Virginia sixes 32; new 35; Consols 51; Deferred 11; Missouri 6s 94½; St. Joseph 91; Louisiana 6s 35; new 35; Levee 6s 35; 8s 40; Alabama 8s 40; 5s 35; Georgia 6s 75; 7s 90; North Carolinas 21 1-2; new 13 1-2; Special Tax 8 1-2; South Carolinas 22 1-2; new 7; April and October 15.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4—Flour dull; superfine $5; single extra $5 50; double extra, $5 35; treble extra $6 70; choice, $7 25a8 50; family $8 50a9 25. Corn in good demand and light supply; yellow 90; white mixed 93a93; white 94a95. Oats firm and active at 63. Bran firm at $1 35a1 40. Hay firm; $23 00 for prime; $26 00 for choice. Pork dull; $17 for old; $18 for new. Dry salted meats, none in first hands; dealers' rates—6 7-8 for shoulders; 9½ for clear rib; 9¾ for clear. Bacon scarcer; dealers' rates—6 3-8 for shoulders; 9 7-8 for clear rib; 10 for clear; hams firm at 13 1-2a13 1-2. Lard firmer and scarce; tierce 11 1-8; keg 11½. Sugar firm; fair to fully fair 8 1-4; prime 9. Molasses scarce; prime fermenting 60. Whisky dull; 90 for Louisiana; 99 for Cincinnati. Coffee—fair to prime 22a26½. Corn meal firm at $4 10.

Gold 12. Exchange—New York sight par. Sterling 46a47.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer and higher at 70a72 Pork in light demand, holders firm at $17 75. Lard quiet and firm; 10 1-2 for steam; 10 3-4 for kettle. Bacon active and higher; 6 7-8a7 for shoulders; 9 1-2a9 5-8 for clear rib sides; 9 3-4a9 7-8 for clear. Whisky firm at 92.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Corn—white southern dull and lower; 83a86; yellow southern 86; mixed western, new, 85; old 87. Oats quiet; southern 60a66; western mixed 59; do. white 61. Hay unchanged. Pork steady and dull at $17 25a17 50. Bulk meats unchanged and nothing doing. Bacon dull and unchanged; fair jobbing demand. Sugar-cured hams 14a15. Lard firm at 10½a10¾. Western butter scarce and in good demand: prices unchanged. Coffee quiet; good to prime Rio, cargoes, 20a21½. Whisky nominal at 93. Coffee strong at 10a10½.

LOUISVILLE, May 5—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 80a83. Provisions firm and irregular. Pork $17 50. Bacon shoulders 7½; clear rib sides 9½; clear sides 10½. Sugar-cured hams 13, plain 11½. Lard 11a11 1-4. Whisky 92.

WILMINGTON, May 5.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 16 3-4; net receipts 32 bales.

MOBILE, May 5.—Cotton quiet; middlings 16½; net receipts 193 bales; sales 200.

CHARLESTON, May 5.—Cotton quiet; middlings 16 1-2a16 5-8; net receipts 363 bales; sales 125.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Flour active and in good demand for low and medium grades; prices range from $4a6 50. Corn firmer at 69 for No. 2 mixed on track and elevator, cash; white mixed higher at 76a78 on track. Whisky firm at 95. Pork strong at $17. Bacon stiff and more doing; some sales higher at 6 7-8a7 for shoulders; 9½a9 5-8 for clear rib sides; 9 7-8 for clear sides, cash. Lard higher; summer 10; winter 10 1-4.

LONDON, May 5.—Spirits Turpentine 30s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 5, 4:30 P. M.—Cotton—sales of uplands nothing below good ordinary deliverable in July and August 8¾; do nothing below low middlings shipped in April and May 8 7-16.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Cotton—middlings 17 3-4a18; gross receipts 35 bales.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Cotton firm. middlings 17 1-2; gross receipts 42 bales; exports coastwise 80; stock 4,574.

MEMPHIS, May 5.—Cotton in fair demand; low middlings 16 1-4a16 1-2; receipts 392 bales; shipments 125.

NORFOLK, May 5.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; low middlings 16 1-4; net receipts 1,012 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,535; coastwise 596.

GALVESTON, May 5.—Cotton, nothing doing and prices nominally unchanged; net receipts 428 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,100; exports to continent 2,800; exports coastwise 442.

SAVANNAH, May 5.—Cotton dull; middlings 16 7-8; net receipts 119 bales; gross 119; exports coastwise 1,060; sales 180.

BOSTON, May 7.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middlings 17 7-8; net receipts 8; gross receipts 871 bales; sales 150 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—Cotton steady, and in better demand, middlings 17 3-8; low middlings 16½; good ordinary 15 1-8; ordinary 13 1-8; net receipts 1,090; gross 1,943; exports to Great Britain 1,100; sales 2,000; last evening 4,000.

AUGUSTA, May 5.—Cotton dull; tending down middlings 16 1-2c; receipts 85 bales; sales, 239.

COHEN & SELIG will sell their Dry Goods, no matter what they bring.
apr26—d1w

POND'S EXTRACT.—It is as hard to induce people to try the best remedy in the world as the poorest. Ask some friend about the Extract. Unanimous verdict.
may5-deod1w

S. B. SPENCER'S Law office, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. Prompt attention given to all law matters.
mar29—dtf

COHEN & SELIG are closing out their Dry Goods to carry on the Clothing business more extensively. apr26—d1w

IT is not necessary to use as much of Dooley's as of other Yeast, or Baking Powders; as it is perfectly pure and much stronger. Every can full weight.
may5-d&w1w

TO THE LADIES.—Send your magazines and music to the Constitution bindery.
mar[illegible]

Just received—new styles of fine suiting.
M. & J. HIRSCH,
may 3 tf Merchant Taylor.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.—Suppose you have "tried fifty remedies" and achieved no benefit, is there, therefore, "no balm in Gilead?" Verily there is. Your liver may be congested, your stomach half paralyzed, your nerves quivering, your muscles knotted with torture, your bowels constricted, your lungs diseased, your blood full of impurities—yet, in one week, after commencing a course of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters you will feel like a new creature.
apr29-4w

Local and Business Notices.

LADIES', MISSES' AND INFANTS' Sun Bonnets made to order at D. Steinheimer's cheap corner store. $15,000 worth of Dry Goods, Shoes and Boots, Clothing, Hats, etc., cheaper than ever, at
D. STEINHEIMER,
Corner Whitehall and Mitchell sts.
may6-d4t—wed,thur,sat,sun

SPRING Clothing at lowest prices.
Spring Clothing at lowest prices.
Spring Suits for business and dress.
Spring Suits for business and dress.
at M. & J. Hirsch's.
at M. & J. Hirsch's.
may 3-tf 50 Whitehall street.

FOR BARGAINS go to Cohen & Selig's.
apr26—d1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—Northern District of Georgia. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of William H. Hester, Bankrupt—No. 103. All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register A G Foster, at his office in Madison, Georgia, on the 31st day of May, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., why said bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

may6-d1t A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—Northern District of Georgia, in Bankruptcy, in the matter of John Durdin, bankrupt—No. 122. All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register A. G. Foster, Esquire, at his office in Madison, Georgia, on the 20th day of May, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., why said Bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time place.

may6-d1t A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, May 5, 1874.

VOLNEY DUNNING, executor of the will of James L. Dunning, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the real estate of said deceased: This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else leave will be granted the said applicant as applied for.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.

may6—w4w

STORES TO RENT.

2 on Whitehall, and 2 on Broad street.

I WILL RENT, on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at ten o'clock, to the highest bidder, from date till the first day of September, rent payable monthly in advance, the Store on Whitehall next door south of W. B. Lowe & Co., recently occupied by Mrs. McCormick.

Also, upon the same terms, the store in Empire Block adjoining Robinson & Brice's shoe store, and then Two Stores on Broad street, opposite C. H. Strong's Cotton Warehouse, in Clarke's building, will be rented for what they will bring, without reserve.

G. W. ADAIR, Real estate Agent,
may6—d3t No 1 Kimball House.

SOUTHERN BRANCH
— OF THE —
National Surgical Institute,

Wall street, Opp. Passenger Depot, South Side,

ATLANTA..................GEORGIA.

THIS IS AN INCORPORATED INSTITUTION, with ample capital, and a thoroughly organized Surgical and Medical Staff, for the treatment of Congenital and acquired Deformities of the human body, and diseases or conditions requiring surgical operations, or mechanical appliances for their relief or cure; also, for the treatment of diseases peculiar to females, for paralysis, and other afflictions, as shown in Illustrated Circulars. The Southern Branch is is now in successful operation in Atlanta.

The building occupied is of brick, new, large, well ventilated, well furnished, and supplied with machinery power, gymnastic arrangements, Electrical Instruments, vapor, electric galvanic and other Baths, vaccuum treatment, movement apparatus, and many other appliances from the original Institute in Indianapolis, Ind. An ample corps of skilled assistants, and apparatus makers, has been brought here, and the whole is under the charge of Surgeon of well known ability and skill. Two hundred patients are already under the treatment of the Southern Branch, and the results are highly gratifying and satisfactory. Call and examine the methods of treatment, and the facilities for carrying forward the work.

ADDRESS: K. H. BOLAND,
Sec'y Nat. Sur. Institute,
may6—dlyr ATLANTA, GA.

Postponed Sheriff's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD BEFORE THE COURT HOUSE door, in the town of McDonough, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, the following property, to-wit:

One hundred acres of land of lot number one hundred and eighty-two, in the second district, to satisfy a Henry Superior Court fi fa. in favor of T. G. Manly vs. Robert Laudefer. Said property pointed out by Laudefer. This the 2d day of May, 1874.

may6—wtds R. H. TOMLINSON, Sheriff.

DYSPEPSIA

PLAYED OUT!

Knocked Higher than a Kite.

THE

WATER OF LIFE

DOES THE WORK.

OVER A HUNDRED CURED IN ATLANTA ALONE.

We will give their names if called upon. No restrictions placed upon you. Eat, drink and be marry is the word.

One Dollar per Bottle,

Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

J. PURLEY & CO.,
11 PEACHTREE STREET,
may2 d3m ATLANTA, GA.

White Pine Doors and Sash.

I HAVE on hand a large stock of DOORS and WINDOWS which were bought low. Consequently, I am prepared to sell cheap, to suit the times. Also seasoned Flooring and Finishing Lumber, Moulding, etc.

may2-d3taw2w A. MURPHY.

ATTENTION,
Young Men's Library
ASSOCIATION!

THE annual meeting of the Young Men's Library Association will be held at the Library Rooms on Tuesday, the 12th May, 1874, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at which time reports of officers for the past year will be in order. Also, nomination for President and Directors for the ensuing year.

Messrs. T. H. Potter, S. A. Orr, T. A. Alston, M. B. Eiseman, J. F. Burke, O. T. Dozier, E. Rich, P. J. Scheerman, E. A. Knight, Dr. H. S. Lee and H. B. Green, have been appointed inspectors for the approaching election on Tuesday the 19th May, 1874.

J. W. CHESTER,
apr21—d3taw1w Secretary Y. M. L. A.

Rooms to Rent.

SEVERAL NICE ROOMS, suitable for offices or sleeping rooms, to rent cheap, one minute's walk from Post Office, Granite Block, on Broad street, near the bridge.

Apply at law office of S. A. Darnell, No. 10 Hillyer building, Alabama street. feb18 sunt f

Reading Notices.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—gradually restores gray hair to its natural color with unfailing certainty and life-like effect; is perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York. oct8—d1v

POND'S EXTRACT

CURES

Rheumatism, Scalds, Lameness,
Neuralgia, Burns, Soreness,
Sore Throat, Boils, Wounds,
Hoarseness, Ulcers, Bruises,
Headache, Piles, Sprains,
Toothache, Colic, Old Sores,
All Hemorrhages,
Diarrhœa
etc.

POND'S EXTRACT

mar —deo —w m

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. BOHNEFELD,

UNDERTAKER

And Dealer in Metallic Burial Cases

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

Of all sizes and descriptions.

Also Agent for TAYLOR'S CORPSE PRESERVER.

Receive orders for carriages at any hour, both day and night. No. 1 DeGive's Opera House, corner Marietta and Forsyth streets. aug2-d1m

SOUTHERN

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets Medaillion, and everything in the Architectural line Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.

may31—d1y FELLEGRINI & CASTLEBERRY.

MARK W. JOHNSON

Begs to announce the arrival of his stock of

Reapers and Mowers, Threshers,

FAN MILLS, GRAIN CRADLES,

Portable Engines, etc.,

FOR THE HARVEST SEASON.

Send for Price List.

500 TONS GUANO JUST ARRIVED, for sale on good terms, MARK W. JOHNSON,

Agricultural Warehouse,

apr10—d1m Atlanta, Ga.

ICE! ICE!!

I HAVE removed my Ice house from James' Bank Brick to the new Rock Ice House, adjoining National Hotel, fronting Railroad, where a constant supply of pure Ice may always be found, wholesale and retail. Strict attention will be given to orders from country consumers. Terms Cash.

Greatly reduced prices to parties purchasing by the ton or carload.

Ice tickets can be had at Emery's Ice House, Wall Street, fronting Railroad. Apply to H. F. EMERY.

may1-d1m

DISTRIBUTIONS.

GIFT ENTERPRISE

THE ONLY RELIABLE GIFT DISTRIBUTION IN THE COUNTRY.

$60,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

167TH REGULAR MONTHLY

Gift Enterprise!

TO BE DRAWN Monday, June 8th, 1874

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF

$5,000 each in Greenback!

2 Prizes $1,000 }
5 Prizes $500 } GREENBACKS.
10 Prizes $100 }

1 Horse and Buggy with Silver mounted Harness, worth $600.

One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $550.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each.
Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each.
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each.
400 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $30 to $300 each!
Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, etc., etc.

Number of Gifts 6,500! Tickets limited to 60,000.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-five $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86.

101 W. Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.

apr26-d6w

AN IMPURE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD

is indicated by Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Eruptions, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Rough Skin, Scurf, Scrofulous Sores and Swelling, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcerations, Syphilitic Affections of the Skin and Bones, Mercurial Disease of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bladder, and Diseases arising from Impure Blood.

In this condition the system requires something to assist Nature to CLEANSE THE BLOOD, and counteract the insidious poison that

BURNS LIKE A CONSUMING FIRE

as it courses through the veins, working sad work with every pulsation.

Dr. Pemberton's Compound Extract of Stillingia (or Queen Delight) will positively effect this desideratum, expelling every taint of disease from the blood and system, and leaving the skin

SOFT, FAIR AND BEAUTIFUL.

For all diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER and KIDNEYS, this Great Vegetable Alterative is without a rival. In all cases any CHRONIC or LONG STANDING DISEASE where foul or direct cause is BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, PAINS OF KIDNEYS or BONES, CONSTITUTIONS BROKEN DOWN by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For SYPHILIS, or SYPHILIC TAINT, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. It is a most useful Spring and Fall Purifier of the Blood.

Its safety and innocence have been fully tested, so that it may be administered to the most tender infant.

☞ Beware of counterfeits and substitutes. Try the Genuine Extract QUEEN'S DELIGHT, prepared by Dr. J. S. PEMBERTON, Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by druggists.

may5—d&ew&wtf

McBRIDE & CO.,

Corner Pryor and Line Streets,

Offer the largest and cheapest stock China, Glassware, Silver-plated ware, Tins Table Cutlery, Chandeliers, Toilet Sets, Wares and general Housekeepers articles ever brought to the State.

Go to their Store and you will be convinced.

feb8-sun&wedtf

M. E. MAHER,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER, No. 11 Mitchell street, has just received a large shipment of all kinds of the choicest brands of wines and liquors for the fall and winter trade. Inducements offered to the city and country retail dealers. All retail dealers would do well by giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Is also agent for the celebrated brand of whisky "Your Own Bourbon." Give him a call and try it sept7—tf.

"READ! READ!"

The Signs of the Times

I HEREBY NOTIFY ALL PERSONS WHO OWE the late firm of Jas. O. Allen & Co., and also those who have made notes to ORR AND DARGAN, that they have matured within the last thirty (30) days, after which date all notes that remain unpaid, after the first day of February 1st, 1874, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

apr8—d1awlm EDWARD PARSONS

ATLANTA WATER WORKS.

Notice to Contractors,

SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed to the Board of Water Commissioners, Atlanta, Ga., indorsed—"Proposals for Laying Water Pipe," etc., will be received at their office, Atlanta, Ga., until 12 o'clock M. of the 1st day of June, 1874, for laying the following amount of water pipe with required special castings, etc:

19,376 lineal feet 16 inch.
3,276 " " 12 "
3,892 " " 10 "
3,212 " " 8 "
9,667 " " 6 "
2,167 " " 4 "

Each size more or less

Bidders will state price payable in thirty-year seven per cent bonds or cash.

Specifications and blank forms of proposals can be obtained from John A. Grant, Chief Engineer of Water Works.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.

A. MURPHY, President.

C. L. REDWINE, Secretary.

Atlanta, Ga., April 23, 1874. apr26-d3tawdw

ATLANTA WATER WORKS.

Notice to Water Pipe Founders

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the Board of Water Commissioners, Atlanta, Ga., indorsed—"Proposals for Furnishing and Delivering Water Pipe," will be received at their office in the city of Atlanta, Ga., until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of June, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following quantities of water pipe and special castings, viz:

477 tons 16 inch class A
756 " 16 " " B
93 " 12 "
96 " 10 "
73 " 8 "
155 " 6 "
22 " 4 "

More or less, each size.

Fifty (50) tons special castings, more or less.

Bids will also be received for furnishing, delivering and laying.

Bidders will state price per ton, payable in thirty-year seven per cent bonds, or cash.

Specifications and form of proposals can be obtained from Jno. A. Grant, Chief Engineer Water Works.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.

A. MURPHY, President.

C. L. REDWINE, Secretary.

Atlanta, Ga., April 25, 1874. apr26-d3tawdw

WE are offering to the public a selection of Fruit adapted to the Southern climate, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Grapes, etc. Our Floral and Ornamental Shrubbery Departments complete. We have everything usually found in a well conducted Nursery, and as to climate we have reason and know to be suited to the Southern climate. We have reduced our prices to suit the hard times. All orders by mail attended to with promptness and care. We will furnish catalogues, furnish gratis our Catalogue and Price List. Address P. O. Box, 988 Atlanta, Georgia.

dec7 1y IRWIN & THURMOND

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. DANIEL NIX,

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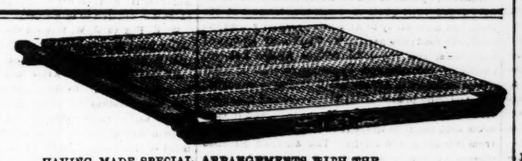

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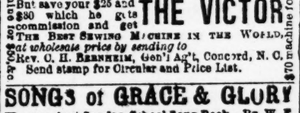

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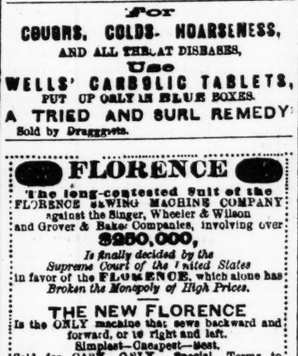

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